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VOL. XX NO. 219 BOMBAY TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

GANDHI'S FIRM RESOLVE TO "FAST UNTO DEATH"

Self-Immolation On Behalf Of "Depressed" Classes

STEP FORCED UPON HIM BY PREMIER'S AWARD

Senses Poison In Exclusion Of Depressed Classes From General Electorate

SCATHING INDICTMENT OF "GO VERNMENT TERRORISM"

SIMLA, Sept. 12.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S DECISION TO FAST HIMSELF TO DEATH IS CONVEYED IN CORRESPONDENCE JUST RELEASED BETWEEN HIM AND SIR SAMUEL HOARE AND THE PREMIER.

Sir S. Hoare.

He wrote a letter to Sir Samuel Hoare on the 11th March stating that he would starve himself to death if the Hindu Community was dissected by the grant of separate electorates to the "Depressed" classes and he has now intimated to the Government that while many other parts of the Communal Decision are open to very grave objections, they do not warrant such self-immolation as he proposed by going on fast on the 20th September and which fast he would continue even if h e is released.

MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD.

WAY TO STOP THE FAST.

The only way to stop the fast would be for the Government to revise the decision by including the "Depressed" classes in the General Electorate under a common franchise, no matter how wide it is.

The Premier's reply regrets that Government's decision cannot be changed except under conditions laid down in that decision.

GANDHIJI-HOARE-PREMIER CORRESPONDENCE RELEASED

SIMLA, Sept. 12.

Letter from Mahatma Gandhi to Sir Samuel Hoare dated Yeravada Central Prison, March 11th 1932:—

Dear Sir Samuel,

You will perhaps recollect that at the end of my speech at the Round Table Conference when the minorities' claim was presented, I had said that I should resist with my life the grant of separate electorate to the "depressed" classes. This was not said in the heat of the moment nor by way of rhetoric. It was meant to be a serious statement. In pursuance of that statement, I had hoped on my return to India to mobilize public opinion against separate electorate, at any rate for the "Depressed" classes. But it was not to be. From newspapers I am permitted to read I observe that any moment His Majesty's Government may declare their decision.

At first I had thought if the decision was found to create separate electorates for the "Depressed" classes I should take such steps as I might then consider necessary to give effect to my vow. But I feel it would be unfair to the British Government for me to act without giving previous notice. Naturally they could not attach the significance I give to my statement

I AM ONE OF THEM

I need hardly reiterate all the objections I have to the creation of separate electorates for the "Depressed" classes. I feel as if I was one of them. Their case stands on a wholly different footing from that of others. I am not against their representation in the legislatures. I should favour every one of their adults male and female, being registered as voters irrespective of education or property qualification, even though the franchise test may be stricter for others. But I hold that separate electorate is harmful for them and for Hinduism whatever it may be from the purely political standpoint.

To appreciate the harm that separate electorates would do them one has to know how they are distributed amongst the so-called caste Hindus and how dependent they are on the latter. So far as Hinduism is concerned, separate electorate would simply vivisect and disrupt it. For me the question of these classes is predominantly moral and religious. The political aspect, important though it is, dwindles into insignificance

(Continued on page 8).

Mahatma Gandhi

LIVING UP TO HIS WORDS

Gandhi's London Speech Recalled

Speech made by Gandhiji at the last meeting of Minorities Sub-Committee of the R. T. Conference in London:—

I would far rather that Hinduism died than that untouchability lived. Therefore, with all my regard for Dr. Ambedkar, and for his desire to see the untouchables uplifted, with all my regard for his ability I must say, in all humility, that here is a great wrong under which he has laboured and, perhaps the bitter experiences he has undergone have for the moment warped his judgment. It hurts me to have to say this but I would be untrue to the cause of untouchables, which is as dear to me as life itself, if I did not say it.

I will not bargain away their rigts for the kingdom of the whole world. I am speaking with a due sense of responsibility when I say it is not a proper claim which is registered by Dr. Ambedkar when he seeks to speak for the whole of untouchables in India. It will create a division in Hinduism which I cannot possibly look forward to with any satisfaction whatsoever. I do not mind the untouchables being converted into Islam or Christianity. I should tolerate that, but I cannot possibly tolerate what is in store for Hinduism if there are these two divisions set forth in the villages.

Those who speak of political rights of untouchables do not know India and do not know how Indian society is to-day constructed. Therefore, I want to say with all the emphasis that I can command that if I was the only person to resist this thing I will resist it with my life.

SIMLA SHOCKED AT GANDHI BOMBSHELL

Rajah Tables Adjournment Of Assembly

(From Our Special Correspondent)

SIMLA, Sept. 12.

The correspondence between Mahatma Gandhi, Sir Samuel Hoare and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in which Mahatmaji intimates his decision to fast himself unto death from 20th September in case, the Communal Award is not revised in respect of the "Depressed Classes" was circulated to the members of the Assembly at 8 this evening.

The Press representatives were given copies a little earlier in the afternoon. They extreme step decided upon by Gandhiji has shocked the Assembly members and they have decided to move for adjournment of the House to-morrow to discuss the situation.

Mr. M. C. Rajah nominated representative of the "Depressed Classes" in the Assembly, has subjected the correspondence to severe scrutiny. But there may be some delay in obtaining his views on the document. Probably he may have to reserve them for the adjournment motion debate to-morrow.

EMERGENCY MEETING OF VICEROY'S CABINET CALLED

(From Our Special Correspondent)

SIMLA, Sept. 12.

To-day there was an emergent meeting of the Viceroy's executive council shortly before the correspondence was released to the press. Evidently this was intended to discuss the situation that it is likely to develop when Gandhiji starts his perpetual fast on 20th September.

Dr. Moonje, who returned from England is said to have taken up the question of representation of the Depressed Classes in earnest and will almost immediately call a conference at which the representatives of Depressed Classes would also be present. The correspondence now released is expected to redouble the efforts of Dr. Moonje and Mr. Rajah to secure an agreement among the Depressed Classes for representation through joint electorate on population basis.

Surprise is felt here that the correspondence, which started early in March on this question between Gandhiji and His Majesty's Government has been kept such a dead secret all these seven months.

It is recalled that Mahatma Gandhi made 21 days' fast in Delhi about 10 years ago over the communal question when efforts were made for reconciliation between the communities and the Unity Conference was held which eased the situation.

It is believed that Gandhiji's decision will now force a few leaders of various communities, who are outside jail, particularly leaders of the Depressed Classes to make a determined effort for agreement which will take the place of Government's communal decision.

There is a motion in the Assembly on September 22 for the release of Gandhiji but there is every likelihood of the situation arising so that it may not have to be moved at all.

STOP PRESS

"GOVENMENT LIKELY TO RELEASE HIM."

SIMLA, Sept. 12.

Members of the Legislative Assembly were apprised at 8 this evening of the text of Gandhiji's correspondence with Sir Samuel Hoare and Mr. MacDonald.

The general opinion among non-official members of the Assembly is that the Government is likely to realease Mahatma Gandhi immediately after he goes on fast on Sept. 20 and that he will be taken by the Government to Sabarmat Ashram, where he can continue his fast.

A point of particular interest in political quarters here is the reaction that this development is likely to have on the forthcoming Conference on the constitutional question. There are various speculations regarding the length of the period Mahatma Gandhi could live under a fast as described by him, and it is held that he could survive till October 20 which should give time for the various parties concerned to evolve a settlement on mutually agreed lines, especially as Gandhiji will be ready to concede special electoral advantages for the "Depressed" classes as against caste Hindus with a view to secure for them even over-representation. All eyes are naturally turned on Mr. M. C. Rajah and Dr. Ambedkar the two "Depressed" class leaders and their attitude on the subject is anxiously awaited.—A. P.

REICHSTAG DISSOLVED

HINDENBURG'S DECISION

LONDON, Sept. 12.

Berlin.—President Hindenburg has dissolved the Reichstag.—Reuter.

Von Papen Presents Ominous Red Portfilio

—:o:—

LONDON, Sept. 12.

The Reichstag debated the Communist motion expressing "no confidence" and demanding the cancellation of all decrees which is adopted by 513 votes against 32. There were only 50 abstentions. While the Reichstag was voting, the Chancellor holding an ominous red portfolio, approached the President and presented a decree dissolving the Reichstag.

The President refused to listen to the Chancellor while the voting was proceeding. The Chancellor left the Reichstag. The President afterwards announced dissolution.

The Socialist motion was not debated.—Reuter.

SOCIALIST MOVE

LONDON, Sept. 12.

Berlin.—The arrangements for to-day's sittings of the Reichstag were upset by the Socialist decision to submit a motion cancelling all emergency decrees.

Herr Von Papen was expected to speak on the Governments programme. According to the rules of the Reichstag, as no one objected, the immediate debate on the Socialist motion must be held. The Nazis moved adjournment in order to consider the situation.—Reuter.

Force if Necessary To Dissolve Reichstag

LONDON, Sept. 12.

When the defeat of the Government by 513 votes against 32 was announced Von Goering declared that the dissolution decree would be ignored as the Government had already been defeated.

Political experts declare that Von Goering's ruling is untenable as he had no right as President of Reichstag to refuse to accept the decree. Experts consider that Von Goering should have suspended the voting and announced dissolution.

After voting, the Reichstag adjourned, leaving its Committee of Procedure to discuss the constitutional problem. It is understood that the Government is prepared to use force if the Reichstag refuses to obey dissolution.—Reuter.

NO SOFT BARGAIN WITH BRITAIN

—:o:—

De Valera Confident Of Winning Fight For Land Annuities

LONDON, Sept. 12.

President De Valera, in his speech at Kilkenny, had nothing fresh to say on Land Annuities. He said, "We are going to fight and win. We must be prepared to make sacrifice, for there is no soft bargain with Britain." He argued that the present plight of the Irish farmers was entirely due to "Thomas duties" and to the fact that the purchasing power of the people of Britain was steadily owindling. Hence they were forced to buy chilled instead of fresh meat.

President De Valera denied that intimidation existed in the Free State or that Government was conniving at disorder. It did not become the formation of "White Army," because it was unnecessary as Government itself was making arrangements for volunteer army all over the country under the strict control of Government, and no other would be tolerated.

50,000 MEN AT COUNTRY'S CALL

"If we wanted 50,000 men to-morrow, we could have them. Are the people across the water waiting patiently that some position might develop in the Free State which would get them out of their present difficulties. We have no fear on that account. Britain will have to prove her title to the Annuities in a court. We are prepared to agree to arbitration, but there is to be no restriction whatever upon the choice of our nominees. The choice of the nominees by each party and of the Chairman should be without restriction.—Reuter.

PARLIAMENT TO REASSEMBLE ON OCT. 27

LONDON, Sept.

The date of the re-assembly of Parliament is almost certain to be advanced from originally fixed date of 18th October to 27th October which is mainly necessary owing to legislation to implement the Ottawa Conference decision.

The Bill is in course of preparation to give effect to the agreements reached.

Parliamentary discussions are likely to be prolonged especially owing to Opposition's intention to resist the measure at every step.—Reuter.

CONGRESS BULLETIN "PRESS" TRACED TO MULUND

Sequel To Arrest Of Young Men Near Wilson College

The hold-up of a motor car near the Wilson College Hostel at Chaupatti and the seizure of over 4,000 copies of the "Congress Bulletin," provided a clue to the Bombay C. I. D. who raided a room in Mulund a suburb near Bombay, on Monday evening.

The room was locked and on peeping through the ventilators the C. I. D. were satisfied that it was the place where "Congress Bulletins" were cyclostyled in thousands and sent out to Bombay for circulation.

The police broke open the doors and seized from the room among other things:—

A Gestner Cyclosayle Machine.
Tubes of printing ink,
Reams of paper, and
Other printing materials

The raid was carried out in the presence of the Ghatkoper Police by Sub-Inspector Kamat of the Bombay C. I. D. and Sub-Inspector Patanakar of the Gamdevi Police Station.

The raid at Mulund was the sequel to the arrest of two young men in a motor car near the Wilson College Hostel, Chaupatti on Monday morning. The C. I. D. suspected that "Congress Bulletins" were being printed outside Bombay and usually carried into the city in motor cars for the purpose of distribution. The C. I. D. men posted at Chaupatti held up an Erskine car No. X and arrested the two occupants Messrs. Mahindra, K. Das and Amritlal Bhansali.

On a search of the car the police found a gunny bag containing 4,000 copies of the "Congress Bulletin" bearing Monday's date. Subsequent inquiries led to the raid of a room in a chawl belonging to Chaturbhuj Mo. Gandhi at Mulund.

Merchant Arrested

Mr. Nemidas Tarachand Shah, well-known businessman was arrested by the local C. I. D. on Monday evening under the Special Powers Ordinance for alleged boycott activities in the Colton Market.

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R7965

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5500

PPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of MEDICAL FICER of Health on Rs. 350—500 plus Rs. 50 conveyance owance. Applications stating dical and general qualifications, st and present service and age uld reach the Secretary, Mu-cipal Committee, Jubbulpore on before the 20th instant. The plicant will be on probation 6 months in the first instance. e applicants should hold them-ves in readiness to appear for ction on 26th September, at ir own cost and to join on 10-32, if approved.

A 5487

ANTED—EMPLOYERS desiring most suitable candidates services of any description, PIRE SERVICE SECURING ENCY, Allahabad.

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7870

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R 7947

ANTED—CANVASSERS for selling on COMMISSION Swadeshi Printing Inks, Colours, Paint and Varnish ours and dyes of all sorts. See sonally Messrs. DALATRAM SHIRAM & CO., Karelwadi, kurdwar Road, Bombay.

5448

Matrimonial.

WANTED—A girl, beautiful, healthy, well accomplished and educated, descending from a reformed and respectable family for a Maharashtriya Hindu youngman. Healthy aged 24 of a respectable and reformed rich family. No caste restrictions. Samajists preferred. Apply Box No. 1744, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

M R7963

YOUNG MERCHANT (Catholic), diplomaed in Accountancy, travelled Europe and well established in life wishes to marry a handsome and educated girl with good dowry. Correspondence confidential. Please write giving fullest particulars to Box No. 1746, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

M R7964

Fruit, Flowers, Seeds

FINEST DESSERT APPLES—9-lb. fruit by Post Rs. 5/10. 14-lb. fruit in Boxes by Rail Rs. 6/10, sent carefully packed to any part of India. A. H. Lee, Bundrole Orchards, KULU, Punjab.

F R 7942

Loans

43,000 about LOAN already granted Next Rs. 5,000 loan for 15 years without interest will be granted. Enlistment according concession upto 15th September 1932. Apply particulars. Agents wanted on pay. BANKING INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LTD., Bombay 2.

L R 7950

WANTED—Applications for loan without interest upto Rupees 10,000/- repayable by easy instalments. Admission Free. Particulars from:—SECRETARY, SHAH, SHAH & Co., Bankers, Ferozepore City.

L R 7904

Profession

CONSULT for all problems regarding fortune, the original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter, Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda. Always enclose reply envelope.

Agents Wanted

WANTED—AGENTS to sell shares of the EASTERN SEWING MACHINES, LTD., Manufacturers of Swadeshi Sewing Machines, and the first of its kind in India. For Agency terms Prospectus, etc., please write to Messrs. MAYOR & CO., 25, Pollock Street, Calcutta.

A 5502

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NOTICE

OUR BUSINESS will be CLOSED TO-DAY excepting our Dispensing Department and the Zander Orthopaedic & Medico-Electric Institute on account of Anant Chaturdashi.

N. POWELL & CO., LTD., Bombay 4.

5504

NOTICE

MR. P. S. MAKER, formerly engaged in our employ is no more in our services as from 1st September, 1932, and we shall not be responsible for any dealings or transactions made by him in our name or on our behalf. Presidency Oil Co., Ltd.

Managing Director.

5503

Public Notices.

Satara City Municipality

TENDER FOR 7 PER CENT. MUNICIPAL LOAN.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for subscribing to the Municipal loan of Rs. 1,84,000/- sanctioned under G.R., G.D., No. 7528, dated 25th June, 1932. It is required for financing its Water Improvement Scheme.

The loan will be issued in two instalments, viz., Rs. 84,000/- before 31-10-1932 and Rs. 1,00,000/- before 31/10/1933. The rate of interest offered is 7 per cent. payable annually on the 1st of October each year. The Municipality proposes to repay the loan at the face value of the debentures in 30 years by drawings payable annually.

The rates, taxes and revenue of this Municipality are offered as security for the loan.

Applications may be for Rs. 100 or any multiple of that sum.

Applications with a deposit of 5 per cent. of the amount of the face value of the loan tendered stating the premium offered should reach the undersigned before 30th September, 1932, in sealed envelopes marked "Application for subscription to the 1st instalment—or 2nd instalment as the case may be." The balance of the amount of the 1st instalment shall be paid within a fortnight after the receipt of the notice of acceptance and that of the 2nd after 1st March, 1933. The deposits received from the applicants whose tenders are rejected will be returned to them without interest soon after 30th September, 1932. Interest on the deposit amount as also on the balance of persons whose tenders are accepted will accrue as from the dates of payments respectively.

The highest bids will as far as possible be accepted.

Tender forms may be had on application from the undersigned, who will gladly supply any additional information.

H. S. MURTI.
Chief Officer.
Satara City Municipality.

5501

NOTICE

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED that on THURSDAY, the 8th and TUESDAY, the 13th September, 1932, the following roads will be CLOSED to vehicular traffic and reserved for public purposes between the hours of 4 p.m. and 8--30 p.m. on account of the immersion of Ganpatis:—

SANDHURST ROAD.

From its junction with Girgaum Back Road to Chaupati; Chaupati from the old level crossing to its junction with Babulnath Road; Hughes Road from its junction with Sandhurst Bridge to its junction with French Road; French Road from its junction with Chaupati to Chaupati Back Road; Harvey Road from its junction with Chaupati to Chaupati Back Road; Girgaum Back Road from Cowasji Patel Tank to Sandhurst Road junction (except for conveyances carrying Ganpatis when proceeding west, i.e., towards Chaupati); Girgaum Road from Portuguese Church to Sandhurst Road junction; Charni Road from Portuguese Church to its junction with Girgaum Back Road (except for conveyances carrying Ganpatis).

Vehicles proceeding from Walkeshwar and Cumballa Hill towards the Fort and vice versa will have to proceed along the following Roads:—

WALKESHWAR TO FORT.

Via Walkeshwar Road, Babulnath Road, Hughes Road, Harvey Road, Nana's Chowk, over Frere Bridge, Lamington Road and New Queen's Road.

CUMBALLA HILL TO FORT.

Via Gowalia Tank Road, Nana's Chowk, over Frere Bridge, Lamington Road and New Queen's Road.

FORT TO WALKESHWAR.

Via New Queen's Road, French Bridge, French Road, Hughes Road, Babulnath Road and Walkeshwar Road.

FORT TO CUMBALLA HILL.

Via New Queen's Road, Girgaum Road, over Kennedy Bridge, Nana's Chowk and Gowalia Tank Road.

Mathew Road from its junction with New Queen's Road to Bhatia General Hospital, and part of Chaupati Sea Face south-east of the Gymkhana Boat Club House up to the entrance to the Charni Road Gardens will be closed to both vehicular and pedestrian traffic.

This order is made under the provisions of Section 23(4) of the Bombay City Police Act, IV of 1902.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office:
Bombay, 29th August, 1932.

5471

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
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x Kaga Maru	5860	30 Sept.	14 Oct.
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* Bengal Maru	5396	3 Oct.	17 Oct.
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Alaska ,,	29th ,,	12th ,,

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WITH
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120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT 2nd PASTA LANE, COLABA.

Under instructions from Mr. Dayabhai Chhaganlal, Receiver in Suit No. 809 of 1931 (Dayabhai Chhganlal vs. Chinubhai Manilal and others) pursuant to the Consent Order dated the 9th July 1931, passed in the Said Suit Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will (TODAY), TUESDAY, the 13th September, 1932 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises.

All that piece of land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at 2nd Pasta Lane, Colaba, admeasuring about 336 1/9 sq. yards according to the plan to the conveyance dated the 9th July 1856 and about 371 6/9 sq. yards according to the Collector's Bill, bearing Collector's Old No. 1, New No. E 16/16666, Old Survey No. 131/257, New Survey No. 2C/9364, Cadastral Survey No. 334 of Colaba Division and assessed by the Municipality under A Ward No. 505 Street No. 20 and bounded on the East by the property of Maneckji Nasserwanji, on the West by the property of Sorabji Jeejeebhoy, on the North by the property of Avabai, widow of Hormasji Shapurji and on the South by Public Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for the Receiver in the above Suit at No. 6 Bell Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

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THE ROYAL ASTROLOGER

1,000,000 and more clients have had our remarkable foretelling. Family fame of 25 generations in Astrology Medalist and Certificates from Maharajahs and Zemindars Wonderful Annual reading Re. 1. 5 years Rs. 2-8. State birth details or writing time—KALLINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Vizianagram.

"THEN INDIA"

MADRAS, Sept. 10.

Messrs. D. Sundaravaradan of the Everyman's Press and V. N. Ranguswamy Iyangar appeared before the Chief Presidency Magistrate and made a declaration as Printer and Publisher respectively of "Then India" a new quarter anna Tamil daily to be published from 12th instant. Mr. V. N. Rangaswamy Iyengar was called upon to deposit Rs. 500 under the Press Emergency Powers Act of 1931. The deposit has been furnished.—A. P.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

To-day's Figures Of Textile Association

LANCASHIRE STRIKE OUTLOOK

Bombay, Sept. 12.

After the issuance of the last Bureau report, American Cotton markets are showing steady undertone. It appears that nervous long liquidation is over and the Bull clique is supporting the market. Both buying and selling is equal including Southern hedge selling. Weather reports are not favourable and if the present unfavourable weather continues there will be resumption of speculative buying.

The activity of the Federal Farm Board is again believed by some sections as a hinderance, but with the present optimism in business circles, there will be a good effect, on commodity prices. Every Government is trying hard to balance its budget but in the absence of improvement in prices, the task becomes too difficult.

Money is cheap and is freely available. There is considerable expansion of credit and the change in the financial situation of America and several countries of Europe, is bound to have a favourable effect. Several attempts are being made for improvement in commodity prices and we feel confident of some constructive measures with lasting effect.

The strike in Lancashire has temporarily checked speculative enthusiasm and English spinners are slow buyers. As a matter of fact the strike failed to depress prices as there was considerable potential buying. Latest news are more hopeful for the settlement; and this will induce more demand for cotton.

The New York Textile Merchant Association and the Census Bureau will publish their monthly figures regarding consumption of cotton by mills in America and sales and production of cloth. A private cable received from New York, which is given below states that stocks of cloth are expected to show a decrease of 25 per cent. and unfilled orders will increase by 113 per cent. compared with previous report.

The following extract from Messrs. Reynolds & Gibson's weekly report dated Liverpool, August 24, will be found interesting:—

"The one outstanding discouraging factor here has been the clouds which surround the labour situation in the manufacturing section of the trade. We referred to this last week, and up to yesterday the outlook was as black as possible, but, at the moment, there is a slight break in these clouds, as there is a meeting today to explore the situation in an endeavour to bring the parties together again to discuss some settlement on the wages and other difficulties. If this meeting should be successful in the object for which it is called, a postponement of the strike notices, instructing the men to cease work after Saturday next, should follow. This situation is a thorny one, not rendered any easier by the spirit which has recently been displayed, but all those who are anxious that our trade should not be further harassed, nor orders lost to competing countries, profoundly hope that common-sense and conciliatory methods will prevail, and that the futility of strikes and lock-outs to do anything except bring injury to both sides will be realised. More will be known about this meeting later in the day, but all we can say at present is that there is a faint hope that negotiations may be resumed.

Though still believing in higher prices later on, basing such expectation on gradual improvement in the World and restoration of International confidence, we would like to stress the note of caution which we gave when writing last week. Though prices are still on a very moderate level, values have during the last few weeks, advanced materially and rapidly from the low point, and the recent movement indicates, to our mind, the discounting of a "bullish" Bureau report on 8th September. A general expansion in trade and substantial support from that quarter will be needed to carry prices permanently higher. Pessimistic crop accounts will not achieve this by themselves, and as there is little in the situation, as yet, to lead to any real belief that we are on the eve of a World trade revival, we think that it would be wise to secure the bulk of profits before the next Government report makes its appearance. Whether the crop is small or moderate the present level of prices will surely appeal to a certain number of the farmers after what they might have had to be content with some little time back, and whilst the early receipts are being marketed, unless the trade is prepared to absorb such offerings freely, some set-back is quite likely, and a better opportunity for buying might be afforded next month and during October. We would not suggest, for one moment, taking the "Bear' side, even for a turn, but, to our mind, a conservative policy should be adopted over the forthcoming report, prior to which, we advise the closing of "long" accounts showing good profits on any strong markets."

PRIVATE CABLES

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool:—Market steadier influenced mainly by strength Egyptian on rumours reopening negotiations America for reduction import duty against staples. Also Lancashire strike outlook considered more hopeful.

New York:—August goods statistics expected show sales greatly exceeded production. Further indications general business improvement. Think market will eventually recover.

New York: Forecast of showers for the next week over central and Eastern belts. If materializes resumption speculative buying very likely.

New York: August cloth statistics published Monday expected show 25 per cent. decrease stocks with hundred thirteen per cent. increase unfilled orders.

THE WEATHER

—:o:—

Monsoon Active In Malabar

POONA, Sept. 12.

Yesterday's shallow depression over the United Provinces still persists there and has caused nearly general rain in the East United Provinces. The monsoon has also been active in Lower Burma, Bihar and Malabar. Rainfall has been nearly general in the East United Provinces, and Malabar and local in Burma, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the West United Provinces, East Central India, the West Central Provinces, and the Konkan. A few falls have occurred in Assam, Bengal, Orissa, the East Central Provinces, Southeast Madras.

Chief amounts of rainfall are: Port Blair 4; Akyab 5; Victoria Point 3; Kyaukpyu 2; Bassein and Lashio 3/4; Burnea 3; Silchar 1½; Naya Dumka 3/4; Ranchi 1½; Jubbulpore and Muktesar 2; Bareilly and Saugor 1½; Gorakhpur and Mainpuri 1; Cawnpore 1½; Cochin 1½; Mangalore 1; Calicut and Mercara 1½; and Salem 1/4.

Forecast:—Rainfall will continue in Lower Burma, Bihar, the East United Provinces and Malabar.—A. P.

Bombay City Rainfall

—:o:—

Bombay, Sept. 12.

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m of date 12-9-32: Colaba Point 0.00; Fort 0.05 J. J. Hospital 0.05

Total since 1st June to date: Colaba Point 63.02; Fort 69.27, J. J. Hospital 65.74.

Total for the corresponding period of 1930, Colaba Point 79.51; Fort 80.83; J. J. Hospital 87.76.

Total for the corresponding period of 1931: Colaba Point 78.32; Fort 87.05; J. J. Hospital 80.28.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 12-9-32.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82 deg. Fe... a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.97 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.77 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 12-9-1932:—

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hrs. —.030 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 88.5 degrees (3.5 above normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.2 degrees (2.8 above normal).

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 15 December, 2016

PROTECTION AGAINST VEXATIOUS LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Pochkhanawala Pleads For Amending Present Law

SPEECH AT INAUGURATION OF SHAM BAZAR BRANCH OF CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA

(From A Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 10.

Speaking on the occasion of the opening of the Sham Bazar (Calcutta) branch of the Central Bank of India by Dr. B. C. Roy, the Mayor of Calcutta, Mr. S. N. Pochkhanawala said:—

On behalf of the Chairman and Board of Directors of the Central Bank of India, I have great pleasure in extending a very cordial welcome to you, sir, and all those present here this evening in response to our invitation.

The Central Bank opened its first branch in your great city in 1916. Since then two more branches have been opened in the commercial quarters, namely, Bara Bazaar and New Market. We have met here this evening for the inaugural ceremony of our fourth branch in Calcutta.

In opening all these branches in this city our primary idea is, I assure you, the one of rendering as great a service as possible to the commercial community and that of offering banking facilities to the general public at their very door.

Local branches opened in the principal cities of India are no doubt costly experiments, but we feel that if they could make you appreciate our endeavours to take a place in the banking system of the country and thereby help commerce and industry, their existence will be amply justified.

20 YEARS OF SERVICE.

You are all by now well acquainted with the history of the Central Bank, and I do not think it necessary to dwell on it in detail. The Central Bank has completed twenty years of its existence. This period, however, has not been all plain-sailing, inasmuch as the Bank has had to face in the past several storms—the results of apparently organized efforts to decry its credit and impair its stability. The Central Bank, however, has succeeded every time in emerging triumphant, and stands before you to-day not only as the foremost indigenous bank in India, but as the largest of all Indian Joint Stock Companies registered in India. It also stands to-day on the list of the 150 largest banks in the world.

EXCHANGE BANKS' TACTICS.

It would be inopportune to let you have a fuller idea of the difficulties that Indian banks have to experience due to the attitude of some of the Exchange Banks in Calcutta, and the level to which Indian-managed banks are sought to be reduced by them. It is not healthy competition that I complain against. A bank if it be not prepared to stand up against such competition may as well cease to function, but it is the type of opposition that it has been our misfortune to experience so often that I am referring to. This opposition is the outcome of business rivalry that sets aside all principles of equity, justice or fair-play. And you will please excuse me when I mention that this opposition, I regret to say is offered to us in Calcutta in its most bigoted form. I beg to be excused for quoting a recent instance of this nature from which you may judge for yourself the justification of my complaint.

Some time ago, our Calcutta branch were buyers of a Telegraphic Transfer on Bombay for a lakh of rupees. An Exchange Bank was a seller. A respectable firm of brokers who were authorised by the Exchange Bank to put through the transaction, approached us, and we asked them to close the transaction at the Exchange Bank's rate. As soon as the Brokers, however, mentioned our name to the Exchange Bank, its manager refused point-blank to enter into the transaction. On our inquiring of him the cause of the refusal, we were given to understand that the business was refused as the Central Bank had no limit with the Exchange Bank. Now, it would be transparent to any man who understands even the rudiments of banking that the excuse was worse than the offence. The Exchange Bank surely knew that the Central Bank was to pay it rupees one lac first in Calcutta prior to its dispatching a telegram to its Bombay Office asking them to pay us the amount in Bombay which would mean no risk to the Exchange Bank. The excuse would mean that the bank should have limits for individual parties for even receiving deposits.

PILLARS OF SUPPORT.

Further comment is futile. Let me assure such die-hard bank managers and other ill-wishers of Indian National Banking that the Central Bank is not a toy house of playing cards which can be brought down by a touch of the fingers. The Central Bank has come to stay and play a prominent part in Indian banking. It is supported by enght pillars, namely, energy, economy, integrity system; sympathy; sincerity, impartiality and self-reliance.

In contrast to the rather discordant note that I have struck, I have great pleasure in taking this opportunity of making a reference to the most cordial relations that we have with the Imperial Bank of India. For these I have to thank its Managing Governors, Sir Osborne Smith and Mr. Macdonald, both of whom are always eager to extend their sympathy and support to Indian banks.

INDIAN ACHIEVEMENT.

I cannot forbear from mentioning with pardonable pride that the Central Bank holds out to you a living instance of what Indians can achieve, even in spheres but little explored by indans before, provided they carry out their mission with honesty of purpose and efficiency and provided they are afforded the opportunity of proving their merits. Prejudices against Indians in every walk of life have, we find, been fast vanishing, and it is not improbable that in the near future, Indians will be held in the banking line also in much higher esteem than they are at the present day.

WELL DONE.

From the progress that indigenous banks have made during the last 25 years I could, without fear of contradiction, assert that they have done as well as banks in other countries had done during their infancy. Statistics of bank failures in India as compared with those in other countries during the past five years give us no reason for disappointment as far as the progress and development of banking in India is concerned. The past history of Indian Joint Stock Banks is, I admit, not a chapter of sustained triumphs. There have been, no doubt, setbacks—some of them disastrous—that have very seriously hampered and retarded the progress of Indian banking. These setbacks have, however, not been an uncommon occurrence in the history of banks in all countries at the start. The progress that Indian indigenous banks have been able to register thus far has been due to the support and good-will of the investing public. In spite of this progress, however, there is a very wide field left and vast gaps remain yet to be filled up It is to enable us to achieve this end that we are making efforts to make the name of the Central Bank a household word throughout India.

BRITAIN'S SECRET OF SUCCESS.

Britain has set the ball of prosperity rolling and one cannot but admire the stupendous achievements of her economists and politicians in the world of finance during the last few months. England has regained her financial status primarily through two factors. The first is the intense patriotism and indomitable spirit of self-sacrifice of her people, and the second is their habit of saving. In 1911 the total small savings of the British people amounted to £492 millions at the rate of £12 per head of population. In 1916, when the National Savings movement first came into being with the formation of the National War Savings Committee, the total savings had increased to £687 millions at an average of £16 per head. In the 5 years, 1916 to 1921, the figures were doubled, reaching £1,418 millions or £33 per head. By the end of 1931, in spite of overwhelming difficulties, the total small savings had risen to the amazing figure of £2,293 millions or £50 per head of population. When we appreciate these figures, the secret of Britain's success in the Conversion Scheme is not far to seek.

HALF-ANNA-SAVING-SCHEME.

Well, let us follow in Britain's footsteps and endeavour to save in banks only half-an-anna per day, say a rupee per month per head of our population for but 3 to 5 years, and Government I am sure, would be able to launch successfully a Conversion Scheme on the basis of less than 3 per cent. With a population of 35 crores in India and with our total indebtedness of 1,200 crores, it would not be an impossible task for us to put through such a Conversion Scheme and save appreciably in interest and lighten thereby the burden of taxes on the teeming millions. Let our people take to heart the advantages of laying by their savings in the Imperial and Indian Joint Stock Banks of good repute instead of hoarding them in gold and silver, let them appreciate how deposits with banks grow, let them learn that at present a greater part of potential purchasing power of hoarded gold and silver remains demobilised, let them realise what this power could do for our commercial and industrial enterprises if properly expended through banks, and India could be a land of as great a prosperity as scarcely any other in the world.

When we compare the savings of £50 per head in the United Kingdom with those of 7sh. 8d. per head in India, we cannot but appreciate the enormous work that still needs to be done in India to develop the banking habit amongst our people. It is this goal that the Central Bank as an Indian institution is striving to reach, and it is with this end in view that the Central Bank is making efforts to inculcate thrift and the habit of banking in the Indian nation.

PROTECTION AGAINST LITIGATION.

I cannot refrain from mentioning here the urgency of protection to Indian Banks and other Joint Stock Companies against unwarranted legal proceedings instituted against them by irresponsible persons. As the Law stands at present, such persons have much to gain and nothing to lose by giving wide and undue publicity to charges which they prefer, the mere making of which, whether rightly or wrongly, does considerable harm to the interests of the Company concerned and retards its progress. The existing legislation should be so amended that it would provide at least for the recovery of costs from the complainant in case of failure of vexatious proceedings. Government would be rendering a great service to Indian Banking if they introduce legislation on some such lines as I have mentioned, which would not in any way prejudice the rights and privileges of shareholders, but would afford at least some relief to the Companies concerned against unwarranted attacks against them on frivolous and technical grounds.

BANK'S POSITION.

Before I conclude, it is but proper that I should let you have some idea of the Bank's position in the present depressed times. I am glad to say that our deposits are fairly steady and our cash position remains as strong as ever. The big difference between the market value of our investments and their holding value on 31st December 1931 is now reduced to almost nil on 31st August 1932. In other words, our holdings in gilt-edged and other securities have greatly appreciated during the last few months and are almost at their market value in our books.

CAUSES FOR LOW QUOTATION.

The low quotations of our shares are not unoften the subject of an inquiry, and it would not be fair if I did not avail myself of this opportunity of offering a few remarks. As you are aware, the market quotations of a Company's shares are beyond, more or less, the control of its management.

(Continued on next page.)

HERE ARE SOME BARGAINS

which you ought certainly to consider on your next shopping expedition.

YOU must not fail to look in at an EDSU shop this month; we have in stock more interesting materials than ever before, and of course all have the EDSU lowness of price which you know so well.

Remember that anything for you or your home can be had from EDSU.

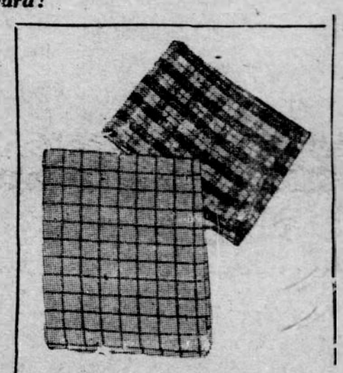
CRETONNES

These are the wonderful new EDSU cretonnes that everyone is talking about. They are actually about half the price of English ones—they cost only Rs. 1/9 a yard!

DUSTERS

WHEN you buy cloth for the house, you must not forget the humbler items such as dusters.

These EDSU dusters are excellent value and cost merely As. 1/9 each.



SMART BATH GOWNS

In several colours, Rs. 12/8 each.

A REALLY FINE RANGE OF COOL SHIRTINGS

We should like specially to mention here our well known "Kulex" and "Cratex" shirts.

"Kulex" and "Cratex" have become the most popular hot weather shirts in the country Price—As. 5/9 yd. for Cratex, and As. 7/6 for Kulex.

Economic
Durable
Smart
Useful

See all these fine things in EDSU cloth shops

9, Forbes Street, Fort, BOMBAY,

67, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY,

340 B, Victoria Gdns: Rd Byculla BOMBAY,

Opp: G. I. P. Rly: Institute, Parel, BOMBAY,

East Street, POONA.

And at Calcutta, Madras, Hyderabad (Deccan), etc.

EDSU FABRICS

GOVERNMENT'S SINCERITY FOR RETRENCHMENT

TO the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir.—The Government of Bombay have recently appointed the Reorganisation Committee to find out ways and means to reduce expenditure in the various Departments the foremost of which is the Public Works Department I shall deal only with this Department at present.

The Government were puzzled on account of the reduction in their revenue. However they made permanent some eight temporary engineers in last March and May 1932. This could have been avoided as there was no binding on the part of Government to maintain them as they were appointed when there were big original works undertaken. Most of these works are either completed or are nearing completion, so services of these 8 men could have been dispensed with without endangering efficiency, because their places could have been taken by the Supervisors or experienced Overseers.

It will not be out of place here to mention that both Supervisers and some of Overseers were doing the same work as these temporary Engineers as far as 1929, but on account of the greater number of the latter being made permanent, the former are displaced by them. By making only 8 temporary engineers permanent. Government have increased expenditure by about Rs. 36,000 annually and also incurred a further liability of giving them pension at the end of their service.

Government, it is reported, are now considering the question of making two temporary engineers permanent, a proposal which involves increase in expenditure of about Rs 6,000 annually whereas on the other hand the Re-organisation Committee are now considering all means of reducing the expenditure.

This will show how far Government are sincere about reduction in expenditure.—Yours etc.

P. M SHUKLE.

PROTECTION AGAINST VEXATIOUS LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

(Continued From Previous Page.)

and seldom represent intrinsic values. By a resolution of the Company our uncalled liability was converted into a Reserve Liability, the result being that it is now beyond the powers of the Directors to call up the uncalled liability for utilizing the amount in doing the business of the Bank. But it seems the investing public has not so far appreciated fully the import of this resolution. The constant harassment in Law Courts and the persistent efforts of some of the Bank's enemies to discredit the management are factors that tend to keep our share quotations at a low level. The large number of our shares distributed amongst over 22,000 shareholders is also a factor that must not be lost sight of. The rise and fall in Government securities, of which we hold large blocks, also affect to a certain extent our share quotations. The unprecedented depressions in the property market also must reflect adversely on our share quotations. We hope, however, that with the revival of trade conditions and an appreciable improvement in the prices of Government securities and immoveable properties greater confidence amongst the shareholders and the investing public will be restored, gradually bringing the market quotations of our shares to their old level. May I, at the same time, submit that it is not possible for us to overlook the fact that we owe a duty more imperative to our depositors than to our shareholders, inasmuch as we are acting as Trustees of public funds deposited with us and because the responsibility for the safe investment and application of these funds is ours

The "Hindu" understands that Babu Subhas Chandra Bose will in all probability be sent to the Bhawali sanatorium in the United Provinces for the benefit of his health.

THE MISSING LETTER COMPETITION

Second Series

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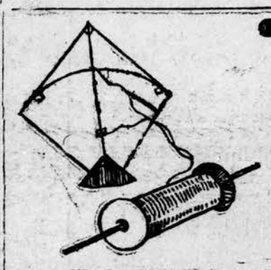

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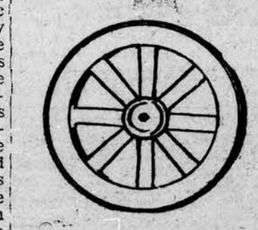

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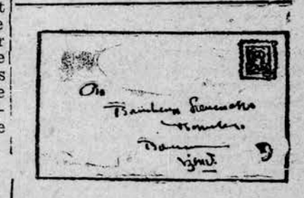

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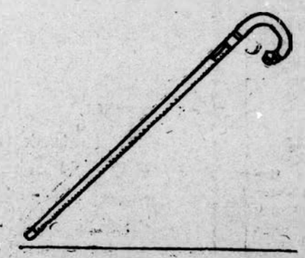

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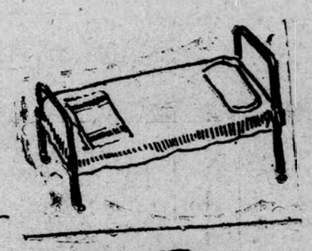

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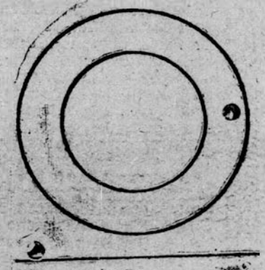

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FIRST PRIZE Rs. 1,200

SECOND PRIZE Rs. 200

THIRD PRIZE Rs. 100

and

Twenty Consolation Prizes

Here is a simple and yet intelligent and interesting competition. Act now and you may win Rs. 1,200 for annas EIGHT only. You have merely to find out what each picture represents.

RULES AND CONDITIONS

1. Sixteen words are given with ONE LETTER of each word missing. The 16 pictures represent 16 objects. All you have to do is, to find out the names of these objects. The first letter in the word representing the name of the object will be the letter that you find missing in the word.
2. SOLUTION FOR YOUR GUIDANCE: — The First Picture represents a FAN. The first letter of F of FAN when applied to the first word gives WIFE. Similarly the second picture represents a KITE, and K applied to the second word gives LAKE.
3. After you have filled in your Form, write your name and full address clearly on the Coupon. Then cut out the Coupon and enclose EIGHT ANNAS in 'QUARTER-ANNA' or 'HALF-ANNA' Stamps as Entrance Fee.
4. *Address your Entries to:—*

THE COMPETITION MANAGER,

THE MISSING LETTER COMPETITION,

Post Box No. 706, BOMBAY.

Local residents may, if they choose enclose 8 Annas in coin instead of stamps and hand in their Entries at the Competition Counter in the Offices of the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar," and obtain receipts for the same.

5. Alterations and corrections and mutilations of Entries will disqualify the entrants submitting such entries.
6. No correspondence will be entered into and all competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final, legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this competition and that all competitors accept to be governed by these rules.
7. All entries must be received not later than 17TH SEPTEMBER.
8. In case of ties, the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion and his decision will be final. The first prize will be awarded for an all-correct solution.
9. Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor provided a separate coupon, solution and Entrance Fee are enclosed for each entry.
10. No competitor may win more than ONE prize.
11. No responsibility is accepted for non-receipt of entries.
12. This a joint competition appearing simultaneously in the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar."

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY

Hindu—Bhadarva Sud 14. 1988.
Muslim—Jamadil Avval 11, 1351.
Parsi—Farvandin 7, 1302.
Sunrise—6h. 26m.
Sunset—6h. 44m.
High Tide—11-13, 23-27.
Low Tide 4.36, 17-31.
Phases of Moon—Full moon 15th Sept. 2h. 36m. a.m. Last Quarter, 23rd Sept. 6h. 17m. a.m. New moon 30th Sept. 11h. 0m. a.m. First Quarter 7th Oct. 1h. 35m. a.m.

WEDNESDAY, September 14.

Municipal Standing Committee. 4-10 p. m.
Anthropological Society of India: monthly meeting at which papers will be read; B. B. Royal Asiatic Society's Rooms, Town Hall, 6 p. m.

THURSDAY, September 15.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Rovers Cup—Football: R. A. Colaba vs. Green Howards. Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—1.10 p.m., Selection of Gramophone Records; 6.30 p.m., Items of Interest; 7.0 p.m., Book Talk by "The Bookman"; 9.10 p.m., News in Hindi New York Opening, Liverpool Closing and Bombay Current Rates; 9-20 p.m., Light Music by Goharjar (of Bijapur) with Dattaram Parwatker (Sarangi).

BOMBAY SHAREHOLDERS ASSOCIATION:—The second quarterly meeting of the Association will be held in its office (Agakhar Building, Dalal Street, Fort), tomorrow (Wednesday), at 5 p.m. (S. T.).

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS:—The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the hall of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to-day (Tuesday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when Mr. M. R. Bade, will deliver a lecture on "Reclamation of the Criminals." The members of the class will visit the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institute, Matunga, on Friday next, at 8-15 a.m. (S T).

BY POPULAR DEMAND
CONTINUED 2nd WEEK AT
THE RIALTO
TO-NIGHT
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

ALSO
LAUREL & HARDY
COMEDY 'HELPMATES"

RONALD COLMAN
IN
UNHOLY GARDEN

PARSIS, FOREMOST IN POLITICS BUSINESS & CIVIC LIFE

MR. HORNIMAN RECALLS LATE SIR P. M. MEHTA'S DAYS

"TERRIBLE LOSS TO INDIA IF THEY GO BACK TO PERSIA"

The Parsi community celebrated their Khordadsal on Monday evening in a meeting in the C. J. Hall where various speakers complimented the Parsis on their great enterprise and achievements. Dastur Rustomji E. Sanjana presided, and addressed the gathering on the excellence of "Gathas".

SIR P. M. MEHTA RECALLED

Mr. B. G. Horniman speaking as a great friend of the Parsis recalled the days when he was at Calcutta on the editorial staff of the "Statesman" and was called by Sir P. M. Mehta to edit "The Chronicle" and said it was due to that great Parsi that he came to Bombay. Mr. Horniman then spoke in appreciativve terms of the loyal help had assistance which Parsis had always given him in his political, private and journalistic life.

FOREMOST IN BUSINESS AND POLITICS

Mr. Horniman referred to the enterprise, extraordinary individuality and the national spirit of the Parsis and paid his tribute to them for preserving that individuality despite 1300 years that had elapsed since they came to India. The Parsis were foremost in business, politics or civic life and he hoped that they would always maintain their eminence and share in the development and achievement of India's national freedom and greatness.

Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar in paying his tribute to the Parsi community said that the Parsis were pioneers of trade and industry, and if they went back to Persia, it would be a terrible loss to India.

FOR TECHNICAL STUDIES

Mr. F. J. Ginwalla then advised the Parsis to keep themselves within their income and not to get into debt. He also appealed to Parsi millionaires to send at least one hundred Parsis abroad for technical studies.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman and the speakers.

FATAL MOTOR ACCIDENT

A 10-year old Muslim boy named Mustafa Vazeer lost his life in a motor accident which occured at vincent Road Parel, on Monday evening. A motor lorry No. X 3746 was going along the road in the direction of Dadar when the boy attempted to Cross the road and in doing so was knocked down. He sustaind serious injuries on the head and died an hour after when he was admitted into K. E. M. Hospital.

Went To Pray But Lost His Purse

—:o:—

A Pathan watchman, who went to offer prayers in a mosque at Nakhoda Street, on Monday evening was relieved of his money purse. Wajid Khan the victim filed a complaint of theft at the Pydhoni police.

It appears that according to custom he took out his shoes and jacket containing a purse and kept it in a corner and went to say his prayers. When he came back he found that his purse was missing.

LONDON/NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Chronicle.")

T. T. ON LONDON.

New York, Sept. 12.	
Previous Closing	3.49 1/8
To-day's Closing	3.48 1/4

T. T. ON NEW YORK

London, Sept. 12.	
Previous Closing	3.49 1/8
To-day's Opening	3.49 1/8
To-day's Closing	3.48 1/4

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

OCTOBER

New York, Sept. 12.	
Previous Closing	8.07
To-day's Opening Rate	7.91
Difference	—.10
To-day's Closing Rate	7.64
Difference	—.43

BROACH EXPECTATION.

April-May Rs. 223.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER

Liverpool, Sept. 12.	
Previous Closing Rate	6.19
To-day's Opening Rate	6.21
Difference	plus .02
To-day's Closing Rate	6.04
Difference	—.15

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, Sept. 12.	
Silver Ready	18 1/8
Lower	108
Silver Forward	18 1/4
Lower	1/8

Market:—China and America sold, India bought.

BOMBAY MARKET

Bombay, Sept. 12.	Rs.	as	p.
Silver Spot	56	8	0
Bhadrawa	56	8	0
Ashad	56	12	0
Gold	29	0	0
Guinea	18	2	6

TO-DAY'S GANAPATI PROCESSIONS

Hindu Utsav Committee's Appeal

BOMBAY, Monday.

Several Sarvajanik Ganapati Utsav Mandals have expressed their desire to the Central Hindu Utsav Committee that, on the day of immersion of "Ganapati", today (Tuesday) the processions of Sarvajanik Utsav Mandals should pass through particular routes and should gather at a particular time on the sands and that Hindu leaders should be invited to be present on the occasion to have "Darshan" at the time of last "Arti" ceremony.

The Hindu Utsav Mandal acting upon this request has made the desired arrangements and has also requested several Hindu leaders of the City to be present on the occasion. Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Mr. Walchand Hirachand, Sir Jagmohandas Varjivandas and other Hindu leaders have kindly consented to be present and grace the occasion.

All Sarvajanik Utsav Mandals and others who are desirous of co-operating and joining in this arrangement of Hindu Utsav Mandal are requested to bring their processions at the end of Sandhurst Bridge at 6-15 p.m. when and where the leaders have been requested to be present.

Rover's Cup Football: Cheshires vs. B B and C I Ry.—at 5-40 p.m. Cooperage.

13 Year Girl Knocked Down By Car

A 13-year-old Christain girl was injured in a motor accident which occurred in front of the Watson Hotel, Esplanade Road, late on Monday night.

Resurrection D'Souza, the victim of the accident, was removed to the hospital by the Esplanade police. The girl was knocked down by a taxi No. X2467 driven by Noor Mohamed Haji Manji.

Congress Pickets Arrested In Ahmedabad

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 12.

Seven Congress volunteers were arrested to-day while picketing foreign cloth shops in Maneckchand in observance of "Dandi March day."—A. P.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS:—The outward P. & O. Mail steamer "Mooltan" with the Mails from London of 1st instant, arrived at Aden at 5.30 a.m. on the 11th idem and left there at 9 a.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 2 p.m. on Thursday, the 15th instant.

The "Mooltan" will sail from Ballard Pier for Australia at 10 p.m the same day.

PORT OKHA.

OKHA, Sept. 12.

The Port Officer, Okha, wires:

S. S. "Nowshera" (Line: British India Steam Navigation Company: Ltd., Agents: Messrs. Chotalal Premraj and Co.) arrived here on eleventh with 176 tons of cargo and left on 12th for Bhavnagar with 250 tons of cement for Bombay.

HOLIDAY RACING AT POONA

Costaki Pasha's Smashing Success

FAVOURITES TO THE FORE

Ten races made a lengthy card at Poona yesterday where the outstanding feature was the smashing success of Costaki Pasha in the race for the Ganeshkhind Plate.

Favourites, for once in a way, materialised and backers got back a little of the money lost in previous meetings.

The sport was always of a high order, but two objections considerably delayed the proceedings.

H. H. Aga Khan whose racing luck is phenomenal, was credited with yet another big prize yesterday. Costaki Pasha, going about his work like a champion, easily disposed of his rival runners in the Ganeshkhind Plate by one length. His margin of victory could have been increased had his pilot desired. Flourish, Cavern and Kum Bak engaged in a thrilling struggle for the lesser placings and finished in the order named.

Running over his best distance and setting a penalty for a recent success at defiance Gareon won the Burnett Plate, but he had only a narrow advantage over Follow Me and Four Kings, the favourite. The winner is more than useful and has earned promotion to a higher class.

BMCKLEY'S ILL LUCK.

Buckley is not in luck's way at the moment. Several of his horses have been narrowly beaten since the season commenced. No Argument was his first winner yesterday and it was thought likely that Poor Bavin would complete an expected double. Last away in the Lanark Handicap, Mr. Chinoy's speedy four-year old, made a gallant attempt to justify the odds taken about him and only interference from the winner, Inquisitor robbed him of success. The expected objection followed but this was overruled after a lengthy deliberation.

Mr. Godfrey's Monreale opened his winning account in this country when he took the first division of the Eglinton Handicap. The son of Hollister had run on Saturday, but improved stones on the form he showed then. The luckless Dios was again destined to play the role of runner-up.

Rascal Monk accounted for Clairette and Raoul in the other division. He was obviously fancied by his connections for he won at short odds.

The useful staying No Argument carried the Idar livery to victory in the Galway Plate and incidentally gave Kirby, the English light-weight jockey, his first riding success at Poona. Sailor's Knot and Arthur accounted for the others.

Darianoor demonstrated that he has come right back to form when he trounced a big troop in the Cecil Gray Plate. Khumayssa and Collector filled the minor placings, but neither was a match for the winner. Prince Ghazi has made steady improvement and his success in the Wanouree Plate did not come as a surprise. Whiteside rode with cool judgment and his margin of success over Vershan was comfortable. An objection against the winner for interference was quickly overruled.

A runaway success for Muhaisin in the Seistan Plate, Division I, made his previous running in the Poona Arab Stakes look all wrong. Yesterday with a less experienced pilot in the saddle and against better opposition, he won as he liked, Vita and Al Wali taking minor honours.

Hakim Pasha owed his success in Division II to the vigorous handling of Howell. Mr. Ardeshir's grey was hard-ridden to keep Waalim at bay.

1-45 P. M.

THE SEISTAN PLATE (DIVISION II)

Distance—1 Mile, 1 Furlong. Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 750. Third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Mr N. Ardeshir's HAKIM PASHA 7-13 Howell 1
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's WAALIM 8-3 Selby 2
Mr. Eve's ORIENT 9-0 M. Hoyt 3
Mr. P. B. Avasia's PRINCE CHARLIE 8-13 Hardinge ... 4

Did Not Run:—Prince Ghazi 7-13; Salim 7-10.

THE RACE: Faraj was first away with Buick Manshad, Dhiyanu and Ambassador following in the order named Hakim Pasha was always close up. Nearing the bend Faraj fell away and Hakim Pasha, Waalim and Orient came into the picture a fine race home saw the first named land the spoils.

Won by:—½ length; neck, ½ length.

Favourite Hakim Pasha.

Time: 2 min. 8 3/5 secs.

1st Tote Paid: Win Rs. 41-8; Places Rs. 15; Rs. 22-8; Rs. 22-8.

2nd Tote Paid: Win Rs. 20; Places Rs. 7-8; Rs. 11; Rs. 12.

Winner Trained by L. H. Hewitt

2-15 P. M.

THE GALWAY PLATE

Distance:—1¼ Miles. Winner Rs. 3,000; Second, Rs. 1,000. Third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

H. H. Maharaja of Idar's NO ARGUMENT 8-11 Kirby ... 1
Mr. Eve's SAILOR'S KNOT 8-2 M. Hoyt 2
Mr. Kelso's ARTHUR 9-0 Hardinge 3
Messrs. G. McElligott and T. D. Gove's KILEAGER 8-10 Selby 4

Did Not Run: Cabrielle 7-13.

THE RACE: Holestone shot out from flag fall with The Mint, Sailor's Knot and No Argument in chase. Galactic was last.

Rounding the bend No Argument went ahead and scored quite easily from Sailor's Knot.

Won by: 1½ length, head, 1 length.

Favourite: Sailor's Knot.

Time: 2 min. 9 3/5 secs.

1st Tote Paid: Win Rs. 55; Places Rs. 15-8; Rs. 15-8; Rs. 29

2nd Tote Paid: Win Rs. 29-8 Places Rs. 9; Rs. 8-8; Rs. 13-8.

Winner Trained by: W. Buckley

2-45 P. M.

THE SEISTAN PLATE

Distance:—1 Mile, 1 Furlong Winner, Rs. 2,000; Second Rs 750; Third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Mr. Haji Rajmahomed Wazir's MUHAISIN 7-9 Leeson ... 1
Mr. H. M. Mahomed's VITA 7-12 Whitside 2
H. H. Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's AL WALI 8-9 Evans 3
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's SHINIAR 8-5 Selby 4

Did Not Run: Faithfull II

THE RACE: Muhaisin streaked out with a long lead and then came Badruzzaman, Blue Funne and Vita. Muhaisin was never headed and easily resisted the challenge of Vita in the last stretch. Al Wali came up with a strong late run to snatch the minor placing.

Won by. 1½ length; ½ length; ½ length.

Favourite: Shiniar.

Time: 2 min. 8 3/5 secs.

1st Tote Paid Win Rs. 96-8; Places Rs. 35; Rs. 52; Rs. 60-8.

2nd Tote Paid: Win Rs. 52; Places Rs. 17-8; Rs. 22-8; Rs. 49

Winner Trained by: Syed Salch.

3-15 P. M.

THE EGLINTON HANDICAP (DIVISION II)

Distance:—7 Furlongs. Winner Rs. 3,000; Second Rs. 1,000; Third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses 3 and 4 years old only in Classes III and IV.

Mr. R. K. Bowie's RASCAL MONK 9-3 Edwards 1
Mr. W. Bird's CLAIRETTE 8-11 Bowely 2
Mr. King's RAOUL, 9,3, A. Clarke 3
H. H. Maharaja of Idar's ASCALON 8-11, Kerby 4

Did Not Run: Kirkoswald 8-13; Essexbrook 8-10; Pas de Quatre 8-4; Fight Fair 7-5; Geneva 7-2.

Won by: 2 length; head; 2 lengths.

Time: 1 min. 17 4/5 secs.

1st Tote Paid: Win Rs. 40; Places Rs. 22; Rs. 12-8; Rs. 37-8.

2nd Tote Paid: Win Rs. 38-8; Places Rs. 19-8; Rs. 9-8; Rs. 21-8.

Winner Trained by: Farrar.

3-45 P. M.

THE WANOWRIE PLATE

Distance:—1 Mile. Winner, Rs. 3,000; Second, Rs. 1,000; Third, Rs. 500. Terms for Arabs.

Mr. A. A. Ali bin Talib's PRINCE GHAZI 7-1 Whitside 1
Mr. Mujeed Jugis's VERSHAN 9-3 Marrabl 2
Mr. K. A. Noble's SHAMSUZZAMAN 7-9 S. Black ... 3
Mr. U. G. Rangilla's RUSHDI 8-1 Selby 4

Did Not Run: Funny Face 9-10; Amiji 9-10; The Knave 8-1; Al Nasiq 8-1; Zeebar 7-9; Glow Bird 7-7; Monogram 7-7.

Won by: 3 lengths; ½ length; ½ length.

1st Tote Paid: Win Rs. 53; Places Rs. 17; Rs. 13-8; Rs. 35.

2nd Tote Paid: Win Rs. 23-8; Places Rs. 9-8; Rs. 7; Rs. 12-8.

Winner Trained by A. L. Talib.

There was an objection against Prince Ghazi for crossing. Overruled after enquiry.

4-15 P. M.

THE EGLINTON HANDICAP (DIVISION I)

Distance:—7 Furlongs. Winner Rs. 3,000; Second Rs. 1,000; Third, Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses 3 and 4 years old only in Classes III and IV.

Mr. E. S. Godfrey's MONREALE 8-2 Clarke 1
Mr. Hoosein Kadum's DIOS 8-2 Kerby 2
Mr. Eve's HAPPY WARDEN 8-3 Brace 3
Mr. W. Bird's MESSAGE 8-11 Flywn 4

Did Not Run: Douceuse 8-12 Sailor's Knot 8-0; Heremia 8-3 Galactic 7-11

Time: 1 min. 29 3/5 secs.

1st Tote Paid: Win Rs. 39; Places Rs. 22-8; Rs. 16; Rs. 20 Rs. 24.

2nd Tote Paid: Win Rs. 22-8 Places Rs. 9-8; Rs. 11-8; Rs. 14.

Winner Trained by: Owner.

4-45 P. M.

THE LANARK HANDICAP

Distance—6 Furlongs. Winner Rs. 4,000; Second, Rs. 1,5000. Third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Classes II and III.

H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's INQUISITOR 6-10 Stokes ... 1
Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy's POOR BRAIN 7-9 Clarke 2
Mr. G. L. Lyons's GLOWING EMBERS 7-5 McCarthy 3
Mr. Eve's SAXPENCE 9-7 Brace 4

Winner Trained by: V. V Powar.

Did Not Run: Follow Me8-9; Mountain Dancer 7-3.

Won by: Neck; ½ length; short head.

Time: 1 min. 14 2/5 secs.

Favourite: Glen Gowan and Poor Brain.

1st Tote Paid: Win Rs. 66; Places Rs. 20-8; Rs. 17; Rs. 41-8.

2nd Tote Paid: Win Rs. 35; Places Rs. 10; Rs. 8-8; Rs. 16-8.

Objection raised against the winner for crossing overruled.

5-15 P. M.

THE GANESHKHIND PLATE

Distance:—6 Furlongs. Winner Rs. 8,000; Second, Rs. 2,600 Third, Rs. 1,400. A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

H. H. Aga Khan's COSTAKI PASHA 6-10 A. C. Walker ... 1
Mr. Kelso's FLOURISH 7-12 Hardinge 2
Mr. M. C. Patel's CAVERN 7-4 Whitside 3
Mr. Diamond's KUM BAK 8-9 Burn 4

Did Not Run: Nijinski 8-3.

Won by: 1 length; short head;

Time: 1min. 13 3/5 secs.

Favourite: Costaki Pasha.

1st Tote Paid: Win Rs. 27; Places Rs. 15-8; Rs. 23-8; Rs. 25.

2nd Tote Paid: Win Rs. 14; Places Rs. 8; Rs. 10; Rs. 13.

Winner Trained by: J. Robbinson.

5-45 P. M.

THE BURNETT PLATE

Distance:—1 Mile. Winner, Rs. 5,000; Second Rs. 1,700; Third, Rs. 800. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Mr. P. B. Avasia's GARCON 8-13 S Black 1
Mr. N. Begamahomed's FOLLOW ME 8-2 Marrable 2
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's FOUR KINGS 8-11 Obaid 3
H. H. Maharaja of Idar's SEATON ROSS 8-7 Kerby 4

Did Not Run: Long Reign 8-11; Radhapyari II 8-10; Gasnmu 8-9; Chivalresque 8-7; Great Pearl 8-1; Aliment 8-1.

Won by: Neck; Neck; ½ length.

Time: 1 min. 42 1/5 secs.

Favourite: Four Kings.

1st Tote Paid: Win Rs. 55-8; Places Rs. 22-8; Rs. 26; Rs. 20-8.

2nd Tote Paid: Win Rs. 32; Places Rs. 12; Rs. 10; Rs. 10-8.

Winner Trained by: G. A. Haji

6-15 P. M.

THE CECIL GRAY PLATE

Distance—1 Mile. Winner, Rs. 4,000; Second Rs. 1,500; Third, Rs. 500. A Handicap for Arabs in Class I.

DARIANOOR, Selby 1
KHUMAYSSA, Hardinge ... 2
COLLECTOR, Howell 3
ANCHOR, McCarthy 4

Did Not Run: Vershan 9-6; Talha 7-3; The Knave 7-3; Young Avar 7-3.

Won by: 4 length; Neck 1 length

Time: 1 min. 52 1/5 secs.

1st Tote Paid: Win Rs. 34-8; Places Rs. 14-8; Rs. 49; Rs. 16-8.

2nd Tote Paid: Win Rs. 16; Places Rs. 8; Rs. 25-8; Rs. 8-8.

Trained by: G. Bassios.

PATHE CINEMA
TO-DAY AT 3.30, 6-30 & 10.

HE FLIRTED WITH DEATH
This 20th century buccaneer risked all for a woman who did not care—a woman who kissed and mocked him and laughed at his lawless conquests!
ROLAND WEST'S
"CORSAIR"
STARRING
CHESTER MORRIS
ALISON LOYD
UNITED ARTISTS PICTURE

THE WORLD'S GREATEST SCREEN SPECTACLE!
At Bombay's Leading Talkie House.
THE CAPITOL
SCHOOLS MATINEE DAILY AT 3-30 P. M.
TO-NIGHT AT 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Note Change In Matinee Timing viz: 3-30 P.M.
METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER'S SOUND & COLOUR EPIC.
"BEN—HUR"
"BEN—HUR"
WITH THE WORLD'S GREATEST CAST.
150,000
including
RAMON NOVARRO
THE ONLY PLAY IN THE WORLD TO BE BLESSED BY
His Holiness the Pope!
14—THRILLING PARTS—14

SEQUEL TO CHABOOTRA INCIDENT

Mr. "Gem's" Entries Refused

We understand that the Stewards of the W.I.T.C. have refused the entries of Mr. "Gem" under Rule II without assigning any reason.

This arbitrary action is a Sequel to the recent disqualification of Chabootia.

This disqualification created indignation among the racing public. The sequel is likely to increase their resentment.

An article from our Racing Correspondent on this subject will appear in our Evening Edition to-day.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1932

INDIA WILL NOT WAIT

The role that the Princes have recently played in the constitutional inquiry and may play in the next few months deserves more serious consideration than the subject has recently received. Their growing lukewarmness towards Federation is now one of the foremost difficulties in completing the Federal scheme which they so enthusiastically hailed at the first R. T. Conference. Add to this the greater difficulty of Government's growing distrust of transferring central responsibility, and we have before us the two factors which are most responsible for the present constitutional deadlock.

WANING ENTHUSIASM.

At the first R.T. Conference the Princes, it was asserted, sprang a pleasant surprise upon the other delegations not only by warmly accepting Federation but also by passionately insisting on central responsibility as the very condition of their supporting a Federation scheme. They fondly hoped that at a Conference where neither the States people nor the Congress was represented they could secure a commanding position in the Federal scheme which they favoured. But soon enough they found that their claims evoked more resistance both at the Conference and in India than they had expected. And the presence of the Congress leader at the second Conference was hardly calculated to strengthen their claims. They also realised later that some of the implications of Federation were irreconcilable with their desire to maintain their position as autocratic rulers. Then began the waning of their enthusiasm for Federation.

PAWNS IN THE GAME.

However disappointing this changed attitude of the Princes was to Indians and to the pitifully small number of British friends of India's cause, the reactionaries both in India and Britain seized the opportunity to attempt to use the Princes as pawns in their own game of thwarting radical reforms in India. They accordingly played upon the Princes' fears of losing their political power in the proposed Federation and abetted them in urging impossible claim, in the Federal scheme. They hoped that if these claims were not conceded by British India, central responsibility would be impossible or that if they were conceded, the transfer of responsibility would be but nominal. All the while they comfortably assumed that central responsibility was unthinkable without the Princes joining the Federation. How many Princes and which of them have come under this new spell is not yet clear, but as a body they are now silent on the question of Federation and when circumstance compel them to speak on it they dwell on the great financial and other complications of Federation.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

It is good that the Princes have come to realise that, as an inevitable result of Federation their States will have to be sooner or later assimilated to the self-governing units of the Federation and that their present absolutism must evolve into constitutional rule. But what they have yet to learn is that, that trend towards complete self-government through out India is inevitable whether the Princes join the Federation or not. Indeed, if they are in the Federation they can far better regulate the pace and direction of reform in their States than if they are out of it. The Princes can earn the undying love and regard of their subjects and of India in general if at this juncture they take the lead in advancing democratic ideals. If they do not seize this golden opportunity, they will have to thank themselves, if their own subjects and the people of British India regard them as obstacles in the path of true national advance.

PEOPLES' RIGHTS.

It will be most unwise for the Princes to disown the Federal scheme altogether. It will be equally unwise for them to insist on unreasonable terms as their price for joining the Federation. They cannot afford to forget for **a single moment that, while they** have their just rights, their subjects who are infinitely more in number and who pay the very taxes on which depends the Princes' power and position, have their rights too. It is neither fair nor honourable for the Princes to remain unmindful of the rights of their own people while haggling incessantly over their Treaty rights.

PERTINENT QUESTION.

What concerns British India most immediately is not the willingness or otherwise of the Princes to join the Federation. The more pertinent question is in what form central responsibility is to be exercised in British India if the Princes do not join the Federation in the next few months. Responsible Government in British India has never been, and can never be, meant to be conditional on the Princes being a party to it. It is true that during the last two years the principle of Federation has been generally accepted by all parties. But that only means that if a full Federal scheme is devised with details acceptable to the parties concerned, it is not open to any party then to disown the very principle of Federation. It is a preposterous suggestion that if for any reason Federation is not possible, Responsible Government in British India itself becomes impossible.

UNITED DEMAND.

It is a fraudulent interpretation of the agreement at the R.T. Conference to argue that because Federation has been accepted by all as the basis of the new reform scheme, there can be no responsibility at the centre unless and until the Princes join the Federation. The Bombay Liberals have done well to impress this point on Government by demanding that "in no event should responsibility at the centre be put off because of the difficulties attending the creation of a Federation". Responsible Government in British India in the immediate future with or without Federation with the Princes is the demand of the whole of India and she will not be baulked of that demand.

Unity Among Workers

The speeches of the President of the All-India Trade Union Congress and the Chairman of the Reception Committee, at the session held last week at Madras, were cast in a more moderate mould than we are accustomed to, though they were uncompromisingly for the rights of Labour, which have been denied to it for so long. Of all countries Labour in India is in the most backward and unorganised condition and the need of the hour is organisation and yet more organisation. The Chairman of the Reception Committee admitted that, in spite of the strenuous work of the last 15 years, Labour organisation had not advanced much. There may be differences between the Labour leaders, but they ought not to be allowed to come in the way of the movement.

GREATER EFFORTS.

There are nearly 16 lakhs of factory workers and about 10 lakhs of railway workers, and the majority of them are unorganised. No improvement in the living conditions of Indian Labour can be hoped for until the leaders make more strenuous efforts to harness and focuss its dynamic and primal forces. No doubt, want of education is a great handicap, but if Labour leaders are going to wait till the workers are educated, then they will have to wait indefinitely. Hitherto not the least attempt has been made to bring together under some kind of organisation the large number of agricultural workers who, we are told, form 30 per cent. of Indian Labour. Can any Labour movement, which has for its object the uplift of the workers, flourish when the largest number is left out altogether?

LABOUR AND NATIONALISM.

We are glad that the President of the Congress is in no doubt about the futility of the Lothian Committee's recommendations and we agree with him in his fears that it might give rise to a number of mushroom unions, supported by political adventurers, bogus leaders and exploiters of Labour for their personal ends. What is required is adult franchise, though we cannot agree with the President's demand that those who have made common cause with "foreign Imperialism, who have openly fought against the movement for national freedom" should not be enfranchised. We are afraid Mr. J. N. Mitra's speech will not be acceptable to the powerful and rather blatant left wing in the Labour movement which was "utterly unable to comprehend the dynamic possibilities of the great mass movement that took place in 1930" under the Congress flag and failed to influence it in any way. "They denounced the National Congress and stood outside the movement, posing as the chosen leaders of Indian revolution," said Mr. Mitra, "while the entire working class as well as the peasant masses were involved in the movement." Whether this abstention was right or justified in the event, it had very little effect on the course of national events in India.

SIDE BY SIDE.

We believe there is ample room in the country for an independent Labour movement to flourish side by side with a nation-wide political movement, with a radical programme for the masses. There is no sense in petty and superficial antagonisms at this stage, when the country is under an alien domination. This is a fit time for consolidation, for coalition, for joining together of all interests in the country that are aiming at its freedom from subjection. Along with this unity, or rather working arrangement, the different parties in the Labour movement itself must be brought together under one common flag, with one common primary object and that the improvement of the condition of workers in India. We do not know whether matters have greatly advanced since the Unity Conference passed resolutions narrowing down the differences.

ONE ORGANISATION.

No class is hit harder at the present time in this country than the workers, for whom practically nothing has been done by the Government. Their sufferings and humiliations must be many, and unless real and substantial attempts are made to bring them together, the future is dark indeed. This is the time to sink differences and work for a common ideal, and we hope Indian Labour leaders will be equal to the great task before them. Most of the workers in this country are dissatisfied with their conditions and an India-wide railway strike is looming ahead. It is the duty of the leaders to forget their temporary differences and only stress on those points on which they can agree and thus help to build up one great Labour organisation in India.

INTRIGUING

The political situation in Germany is intriguing. There is a temporary alliance between the Nazi and the Centre leaders in the Reichstag who hope to secure to that body a longer life. By voting in the same lobby they hope to defeat the von Papen Government. It appears they are even agreed that General von Schleicher should be accepted a Chancellor, displacing the hated von Papen, whom the Centre regard as a party traitor and the Nazis denounce as the supreme egotist. His speech at the opening of the Reichstag in which he indulged in the most bitter invective against their idol, Herr Hitler, has infuriated them.

This alliance between two political groups with radically opposed views on Germany's political and economic advance is bound to be short-lived. General von Schleicher has already rejected the offer of the Chancellorship. He regards the formation of any other Cabinet but the present one as an act of disloyalty to President Hindenburg. The Grand Old Man is still a force to be reckoned with. He is sure to counsel drastic action against the Nazis, whose accession to political power as the dominant party in the Reichstag he regards with great misgivings. The probability is that the Reichstag will be dissolved and Germany will be faced, as the Constitution requires, with the prospects of another general election within sixty days after the dissolution.

HOW A LIBERAL LOOKS AT IT!

New Constitutional Procedure

(BY A LIBERAL.)

Since His Excellency the Viceroy made his speech in the Legislative Assembly on 5th instant, every one has been looking forward to the attitude that the Liberals would adopt towards the new procedure announced by him. The Liberal Party took a prominent part in denouncing the Secretary of State's abandonment of the Round Table Conference in defiance of the solemn pledges of the Prime Minister; and the whole country welcomed the self-respecting decision of the Liberals to abstain from taking part in the future stages of the Reforms inquiry. It was, therefore, but natural that their likely reaction to the Viceroy's pronouncement should be the subject of such keen anticipation and speculative comment.

WHY THIS HESITATION?

Barring the statements of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Sastri, it would appear that the other Round Table Conference Delegates of more or less liberal persuasion have so far avoided an open expression of opinion regarding Lord Willingdon's speech. So far as Liberals are concerned, the one fact that seems to operate as a check against any hasty commitment on their part is that the All-India Liberal Federation will be meeting in a few days' time. But this cannot obviously preclude any local Association of the party from expressing its views and thus endeavouring to mould opinion before the Federation meets. The recent resolution of the Council of the Western India National Liberal Association must, therefore, be read by the public in this light. So far as the Government are concerned it has neatly thrown on them the responsibility of clearing away, by the issue of an authoritative statement, and not through the agency of the correspondents of the Anglo-Indian press, the ambiguity in the Viceroy's speech if the Government are at all genuinely anxious to secure Liberal co-operation.

RECONCILING TWO VIEWS.

It is an open secret that the resolution of the local Liberal Association has tried to reconcile the two standpoints from which Lord Willingdon's utterance may be viewed. The first view is to welcome the speech as a distinct climb-down on the part of the Government, who must have realised the futility of proceeding on the basis of a plan which no progressive party in the country would even care to look at. This view would not allow a too critical examination of the Viceroy's speech on the ground that the principle having been gained, one must not in a petty-minded spirit, spoil the present favourable opportunity by laying stress on doubts which are more imaginary than real and some of which at least are of subsidiary importance.

The other view of the speech is to welcome it in so far as it constitutes a departure from the reactionary proposal of Sir Samuel Hoare, at the same insisting that, unless certain doubts are removed, there would be no guarantee that the R. T. C. method has been genuinely restored, a condition precedent to the renewal of co-operation on the part of the Liberals as laid down by the resolution of their All-India Council at its last meeting. The resolution now passed by the Western India Liberal Association in effect approves of the latter view about the Viceroy's speech rather than the former and it would be a clear misreading of that resolution to attribute to it an acceptance, on the part of the Liberals, of the new procedure announced by the Viceroy.

WILL IT BE EQUALITY?

Much has been made of the fact that the new representatives who will be invited to take part in the future discussions in London, have been said to be granted the same status as the Delegates to the previous sessions of the Round Table Conference. But Liberals feel that status is not a thing that can be conceded merely by word; it is something that will derive its living force from several other circumstances. Is it any wonder if one feels apprehensive that the equality of status that is promised will be one in name only, if the India Delegates are to work under limitations imposed among other things by the conditions about the 'fixed agenda' and a secret sessions?

UNFAIR ARRANGEMENT.

It is always good to have an agenda to prevent desultory discussions. But there is no merit in holding discussions at all and claiming that they will be conducted on a footing of equality if one party to those discussions can arrogate to itself the right to exclude from the agenda such questions on which it may have already arrived at a certain decision. Of what avail is the status of equality if Indian Delegates cannot initiate discussions on questions which they feel are of vital importance to the framing of the constitution, but which the Government have thought it fit not to include in the agenda fixed by them.

Since, according to Lord Willingdon, fresh discussions will be confined to such questions only as still remain to be decided and further as these discussions will be conducted on lines consistent with the declared policy of His Majesty's Government, it is of the highest importance for the Indian public to know whether this merely refers to the decisions arrived at by the previous sessions of the Round Table Conference, or whether, apart from the Communal Award, Government have taken their decision on certain other questions such as those dealt with in the reports of the Franchise Sub-Committee, the Federal Finance Sub-Committee and the Indian States Enquiry Sub-Committee and the other Sub-Committees referred to by His Excellency and whether the Government will, therefore, be in a position to exclude such questions from being discussed by the new Conference.

(To Be Continued.)

Notes of the Day

A Welcome Attempt.

The attempt that is being made in C.P. and Berar to arrive at a communal settlement for the province deserves to be seriously considered by other provinces also. The C.P. plan is to induce the minorities to accept Joint Electorates with reservation of seats. The number of seats to be reserved is to be the same as that fixed by the Communal Award, but the minorities will also have the right to contest additional seats. The plan particularly suits small minorities, who can ill-afford to isolate themselves from the majority through Separate Electorates. If it is adopted in Bengal and the Punjab, the Muslims in those provinces may secure appreciably more seats than they can get under the Award. We do not yet know whether the C.P. Muslims have accepted the plan, but it is encouraging to learn that they are seriously and sympathetically considering it.

Champion Of The Orthodox.

Mr. M. K. Acharya's interludes on the political stage are more amusing than annoying to those who have any sense of humour. They are so full of genuine comic interest. In his next effort in the familiar role of the leader of the orthodox Hindus, he proposes to try a tilt, not this time at the Sarda Act, nor such other legislative heresies, but at the very root cause of all such heresies. He will now lead a deputation of the orthodox Hindus to the Viceroy to warn Government against the introduction of "any responsible government in India on purely Western models." What he specifically aims at is the creation of a Second Chamber in each province. It seems he does not object to this Western constitutional feature, if the orthodox are duly represented in that chamber. But since he claims that the orthodox "form the bulk of the population in India," why do they need a second chamber when they can swamp the lower house? However, one need not be too critical about Mr. Acharya's politics. He would, perhaps, be less amusing if he were more consistent.

In The Name Of Humanity.

Under the caption of "End of a Stag," the "Manchester Guardian" writes of a stag, which was so much worried by the Devon and Somerset Staghounds that it jumped a wall and broke its legs, after which it was worried by the hounds for several minutes before it was despatched. This is the kind of episode we generally hear of during the stag-hunting season by the rich in England, and creates but little sensation among the public. Stags are known to "leap down cliffs" and sometimes escape their tormentors by drowning themselves in the sea or river. The law requires to be strengthened and, if cruelty to a dog or a horse is punished severely, we fail to understand why the ruling class in England should go scot-free. The only explanation is that, since they are the makers of law, they can do as they like. But in the name of humanity, this blot ought to be removed.

Scandalous Leniency.

An Amritsar Magistrate sentenced two persons to two years' R.I and one to one year's for shooting and killing a Sadhu under most brutal conditions. The accused were hunting a fox, which took refuge in the Sadhu's hut and when he refused to hand it over, one of the accused shot him and he subsequently died of his wounds. We cannot but say that this was a diabolical crime meriting a severer punishment than that meted out to persons for not calling at police stations under the Ordinance. Anyone not entirely brutalised by sheer blood lust would have admired the Sadhu's conduct, who merely did his primary duty in protecting a harmless, hunted animal. It was an atrocious deed and it was the duty of the magistrate to treat it as such. We do not know the position in life of these persons, but we wonder whether that was what influenced the magistrate's judgment.

SHIP'S STEWARD JAILED FOR TWO YEARS

Heinous Offence Of Importing Arms Without License

RANGOON, Sept. 12.

"At any rate, it is clearly proved that the accused Wilford had imported firearms and ammunitions contrary to the provisions of the Arms Act and I have considered it to be a very heinous offence, inasmuch as any of these pistols falling into the hands of bad characters in this country would mean endless trouble to the people and the administration."

With these remarks U. Hla Bu, the District Magistrate, sentenced to-day William George Wilford, (28) of Liverpool, Assistant Steward of the steamship "Yorkshire" to two years' rigorous imprisonment for unlicensed importation of four French automatic pistols and hundred rounds of ammunitions.

GERMAN CANARIES AND THEIR EGGS.

In the course of the judgment the Magistrate also stated that Winton's letter to the accused mentioned about German canaries and their eggs and nothing about arms. Besides the accused should have known that if Winton were a police officer and wanted arms for official purposes, he would have written an official letter fully explaining the matter and not a suspicious note containing words with hidden meanings. That letter could not save the accused in any way.

The accused deserved exemplary punishment in order to have a deterrent effect.—A. P.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

plained by Mr. Rao. But he explained that in Japan only men with means are given Government jobs, and that is the reason why they have generals on Rs. 500 a month and a Prime Minister earning much less than a Collector in India! Forward, the men with means! If we establish this system in India, won't there be a rush? You don't think!

Tipsy-Cake

Could anything be more ingenuous than the French Premier's defence of France's objection to Germany being allowed to have an army? "It is not a contradiction of our horror of appeal to arms. It merely translates our modest desire to live in peace at home."

* * * *

This is not merely disingenuous, it is disarming—so much so that it helps one to understand why the Disarmament Conference has stuck in a rut.

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Sexton Blake, Sherlock Holmes, Dr. Watson have all gone but Mr. K. K. Lalkaka, pet protege of Bori Bunder, goes on for ever. Instead of asking "What is behind Svadeshi Bazaars" the question of the moment is: "What is behind K.K.Lalkaka" Or "What is really behind this perpetual whine?"

* * * *

From Pine Wood Forests to saving the Empire is a long jump but we preferred K. K. L. as an advocate of colonization in New Zealand than in the self-appointed role of an Empire saver. We believe there is a boat next week; the air of New Zealand he tells us is wonderful, the Pine Wood Forests, so fragrant, and the New Zealanders falling over each other to welcome the great saviour, and everything Indian is so repugnant. So why wait?

* * * *

Commenting on the Home Member's answer in the Assembly to the interpellation about the Bombay riots the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" says:

"So, here is the 'Nanda Ghosh' of the trouble which ended in 214 being killed and 2,554 being injured! Of course, those who took active part in the riots consisted mostly of hooligans and bad character. But that does not matter. It is true that the Congress volunteers did all that they could not only to protect the people but to stop the rioting. Yet they must have been responsible for the rioting. For, did they not, according to the Home Member, interfere with Mahomedan traders?"

* * * *

We do not know what the 'Nanda Ghosh' is but it is evidently something like the elephant's pyjamas, in which the Home Member makes his ludicrous appearance on these occasions.

* * * *

Everyone is delighted with the move of the Hindu Gymkhana against communalism in sport. It is understood that the Committee have decided immediately to throw open the membership of the Gymkhana to all communities.

* * * *

It is a most exhilarating sight to see a Congressman, now turned a staunch supporter of the Government, defending the high salaries paid to the Indian Civil and other Services. Mr. Rao put up a stout defence in the C.P. Council on behalf of the people who are getting Rs. 2,000 and more per month and painted a pathetic picture.

* * * *

Mr. Rao said that, where formerly two men on Rs. 3,000 per month worked, the duties are now done by one man, which seems to suggest that there was one too many before.

* * * *

Mr. Rao further impressed on the Council with the statement that these highly-paid officials pay their income-tax to Government. It is very kind of them, but we would like to urge that they should be exempted from it in future.

* * * *

Mr. Rao thinks that the high salaries to officials are justified, because they are enabled to send their sons to England and thus fit them in their turn for well-paid Government jobs. These are the things which the ordinary man, of course, does not think of. They put matters in a new light and make us feel the more high salaries the merrier.

* * * *

Mr. Rao quoted the shining example of a Deputy Inspector who had become a D.S.P. and had now four sons in the Government Service! Many other equally bright examples were given where persons had been enabled through their sons to continue their loyal services to the Government with profit to themselves.

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This is all very edifying, so much so that it is not surprising that the question whether the public can afford to pay huge salaries to enable the lucky receivers to send their sons to Oxford and Cambridge was lost sight of.

* * * *

Why this country alone should pay these high salaries, when there are better men in other countries doing as good or better work for lesser pay, was not ex-

(Continued in Column 6)

TRAGEDY MUST BE AVERTED

Indian People Must Revoke Premier's Decision

(By B. G. HORNIMAN)

The contents of the letters that have passed between Mahatma Gandhi and the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State and have been released for publication this morning will create the most profound effect on the public mind in this country, such as no other event that might occur could do.

In a simple phrase Gandhiji announces his intention to "fast unto death" if the Premier's decision in the Communal Award regarding the Depressed Classes is not revoked. In a few more simple and straightforward sentences he justifies his decision. In calculated, complicated and sophistical language the Prime Minister shows his complete inability to understand the implications of his own decision or the logic and ethics of the decision which it has forced on the Mahatma.

A SIMPLE NARRATIVE.

On Nov. 13th in the Minorities Sub-Committee of the Round Table Conference Mahatma Gandhi concluded an eloquent justification of his attitude on the communal question and particularly his determined opposition to the creation of separate electorates in any form for the "Depressed Classes," with the statement that he would resist such separate electorates to the death.

The phrase was probably taken by many who heard it as a mere rhetorical emphasis of his feeling in the matter. Only those who know the man could have realised that the words he uttered represented an actual intention from which he would not swerve, since he is incapable of uttering a threat or a warning or an expression of his own feelings which is not an absolutely truthful statement of what he would do, should the occasion arise calling upon him to put words into action.

AND ITS TRAGEDY.

On March 11, in view of the delay in announcing the Premier's decision Gandhiji in a letter to Sir Samuel Hoare with whom he had been in correspondence for some time, reminded him of the statement he had made in the Sub-Committee on Oct. 8.

On Aug. 16 the Premier's Communal Award was announced. Two days later Gandhiji wrote that he had read the Award, slept over it and was confirmed in his decision that he must resist this proposal of separate electorates for the "Depressed Classes" with his life by "perpetual fast unto death."

Such is the tragic narrative of these letters concluding with the statement by Gandhiji that he will begin the fast on September 20 and that, even if he is released, he cannot resist the decision by any other means.

It may be, says Gandhiji, that my judgment is warped and I am in error, but if so I am not likely to be in the right with reference to other parts of my philosophy of life. In that case my death by fasting will be a penance for error and will lift a weight from numberless men and women who have child-like faith in my wisdom. If I am right it is due to the fulfilment of the scheme of life I have tried for more than half-a-century.

WORDS THAT SHOW THE MAN.

I have quoted from recollection these few phrases from the correspondence, which I have just read, because they illustrate the simple righteousness—I use this word in no mood of cant but because I cannot think of any other word which expresses so accurately the man's mind—and the will to act as his conscience directs which have made Mahatma Gandhi a man, in whom not only countless men and women of his own land have child-like faith but whom countless men and women throughout the world revere for his single adherence to truth and the logical ordering of his life according to the dictates of truth and his conscience.

There may be many, who like the Prime Minister, will be unable to follow this logical psychological process, which involves the inevitable sequence of action on intellectual decision; there may be many who will be unable to appreciate why this question of separate electorates, as it affects the integrity of the Hindu community, should be of such enormous consequence to Gandhiji's conception of a future India and loom before him in such tremendous proportions as to make inevitable the execution of the intention that he told the delegates of the Round Table Conference it would involve.

PETRIFYING SEPARATISM.

But there are countless men and women, to use his own phrase, —not necessarily merely those who have child-like faith in him —who will be able to realise the sinister meaning of a device which is designed to inspire the minds of the untouchables with a spirit of antagonism and hostility to their brethren of the Hindu community and petrify the sense of separatism with which they may now be obsessed into a perpetual phenomenon in India's future polity.

Those who want to see the Indian people progressing on the lines which lead to unity and trust in one another,—the only lines on which there can be any hope for the ultimate freedom of the country and the self-realisation of her people as one undivided national whole—realised at once the dark and sinister menace which this proposal of separate electorates for the "Depressed Classes" portended. They realised that it must inevitably create a division in Hinduism, as Gandhiji said in his speech to the Conference, which nobody could look forward to without feelings of intense apprehension; that such a division in Hinduism would surely serve to aggravate the existing conditions of disunity in the Indian body politic instead of salving them and also solving the greatest problem that India has to face.

EVERY LOYAL INDIAN.

Every Hindu who is also a loyal Indian and every Indian who wants to see his country rescued from the peril of these internal schisms and divisions must in his heart re-echo Mahatma Gandhi's cry at the Conference that he would rather far that Hinduism should die than that untouchability should live, that he would rather tolerate the conversion of untouchables to Christianity or Islam than tolerate what is in store for Hinduism if a divided Hinduism is to be perpetuated. If India is to have unity, it can only come by measures which seek to destroy the partition walls which now divide one community from another and in the case of the Hindu community segregate crores of human beings into a huge camp of untouchability. To the clear-seeing seeker after national unity, any measure which proposes to drag these suicidal divisions into the political constituton of the country appears fatal.

TO A PLAIN MAN.

We may not all of us see it in the same light as Gandhiji. I as a non-Hindu cannot claim to enter into his innermost feelings and share them, however sincerely and greatly I may sympathise wiht them. But, as a plain man, solicitous more than anything, for the achievement of that political and national unity, which alone can give India strength to achieve her freedom, I can realise to the full that this creation of separate electorates for the "Depressed Classes" instead of serving as a protection for them against the oppressions that they have suffered under for centuries in their social life from caste and orthodoxy will serve to accentuate the terrible conditions of their social existence. And far from enabling them to realise to the full their right to equality in the civic sphere it will make them a political caste apart, to be fought against as a caste, to be treated as antagonists and to be held in suspicion and contempt by other Hindus and even, perhaps, by their countrymen as a whole.

PLAUSIBLE BUT WRONG.

The Prime Minister cannot realise this or pretends that be cannot. He pleads that his decision does not tend to divide Hindus from one another because he has given the "Depressed Classes" the right to vote in the general electorates, besides giving them an additional vote in separate electorates.

This is a plausible plea but it does not bear examination. A moment's consideration must convince those whose minds are not closed to impartial consideration of what it really means that this unheard of proposal for including a great community in general electorates and setting up in addition separate electorates for their especial benefit must inevitably tend to aggravate the evil which it claims to remove. It must intensify the separatist tendencies which now exist and which reformers like Mahatma Gandhi have devoted their lives to remove.

ONLY ONE REMEDY.

There is only one remery for this evil in a political constitution and that is to give the "Depressed Classes" the full value of their numbers in the electorates and that can only be done by the establishment of adult suffrage or at least, by such a wide franchise as would enable the "Depressed Classes" to pull their full weight in elections.

Mr. MacDonald obstinately adheres to his decision. And Gandhiji firmly adheres to his intention to "fast unto death" if this decision is not revoked.

FOR THE PEOPLE.

It is for the people of India, and particularly the Hindu community, to demonstrate that the decision must be theirs and not that of any alien authority. That Mahatma Gandhi's fast should be allowed to continue to the death by the default of his fellow-countrymen is unthinkable. It should not even be allowed to begin, for there is time, even before Sept. 20 for such a country-wide demonstration of determination that this sinister decision shall not fructify as will make it inevitable that it cannot fructify,—a determination of the mind, that like Mahatmaji's own determination will find fruition in definite action and destroy the barriers that exist between caste Hindus and their oppressed brethren and in the ranks of the latter themselves.

Let us at least banish caste prejudices and divisions in the political sphere, and save India from the double tragedy of the sacrifice of this great Indian and the sacrifice of Indian freedom on the altar of disunity.

SHERIF DEVJI CANJEE SCHOLAR.

Dr. Gulam Murtaza Shaikh who after a brilliant career at the Grant Medical College proceeded to England for higher studies. He passed the L.R.C.P. and M.R.C.S. examinations and is appearing for F.R.C.S. in November.

Mr. Girdharlal T. Sampat, who proceeded to England by the s. s. "Victoria" last week for further studies in Civil Engineering. His father is Minister of Justice in the Gondal State.

MUSLIM SURGEON FOR BOMBAY.

Dr. Hasan Yusuf Khwaja, a Currimbhoy Ibrahim Scholar who has returned to India after qualifying for F.R.S. (England). He is also specialised in Ear, Nose and Throat diseases.

Regulation Prisoners & Their Allowances

GANDHIJI & SARDAR GET RS. 100 EACH A MONTH—NO PROVISION FOR FAMILY OR DEPENDENTS

HOME MEMBER'S STATEMENT IN ASSEMBLY

SIMLA, Sept. 12.

Mr. H. G. Haig laid a statement in the Assembly regarding State prisoners under Regulation Three of 1818 and Bombay Regulation 25 of 1827 and their allowances but the Home Member could not undertake to give information as to the places of their detention and as to reasons for their arrests.

There are 32 under Regulation Three and two under Bombay Regulation. Most of the 1818 Regulation prisoners belong to Bengal, the Punjab, and the North-West Frontier Province and those under the Bombay Regulation are Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

SUBHAS BOSE.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose was arrested on January 3 and is given Rs. 3-8 per day and Rs. 32 monthly. Rs. 100 was given as a lump sum on his first admission to jail. No allowance for his family or dependents is given

SARAT BOSE.

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose was arrested on February 4. His diet and monthly allowances are the same as that of Mr. Subhas Bose but an allowance of Rs. 1,200 is paid monthly for his family and dependents. In addition, payment until a certain policy acquires a surrender value of premia amounting to Rs. 1,334 per annum plus Rs. 1,157-13 as single payment in respect of another policy is also made.

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta was arrested on 20th January last. He gets Rs. 4-8 per day plus Rs. 32 monthly. Rs. 100 was paid as lump sum on his first admission to jail. His family and dependents are paid monthly Rs. 1,000. In addition Rs. 225 as quarterly premium on insurance policy is also paid.

ABDUL GHAFFAR KHAN.

Abdul Ghaffar Khan was arrested on 24th December 1931 and is paid Rs. 200 as consolidated allowance. His family and dependents are not paid anything.

Dr. Khan Sahib was also arrested on the same day as Abdul Ghaffar Khan. He is paid Rs. 200 consolidated allowance in jail. His family gets Rs. 500 plus additional payment of Rs. 200 monthly during the period his son and daughter by his English wife are residing in England for purposes of education.

Gazi Ataullah Khan and Saadullah Khan were also arrested together with Abdul Ghaffar Khan and are paid Rs. 150 consolidated allowance in jail. Ataullah Khan's family gets Rs. 400 a month whereas Saadullah Khan's family is not paid anything.

ALLOWANCE TO GANDHIJI.

Messrs. Gandhi and Vallabhbhai Patel are paid Rs. 100 monthly consolidated allowance in jail and nothing is paid either to their family or dependents.—A. P.

Mr. Haroon Jaffer's Party To Maharajah Of Idar

POONA, Sept. 12.

Mr. Ahmed Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer gave a luncheon party at the Turf Club House yesterday to meet His Highness the Maharajah of Idar.

A large number of distinguished Princes and civil and militaryy officers attended including His Highness the Rajasaheb of Bilaspur, His Highness the Nawabsaheb of Janjira. Hon'ble Sir Alimahomedkhan Dehlavi, President of the Bofbay Council, Alexander Macmillan, Excise Commissioner, Col. Dowland Sladen, Minister of Khairpur, Major Finley, Syed Amjadali and others. British regimental band played on the lawns.

After introduction and a group photograph the guests dispersed at a late hour.—A. P.

Lt. Col. Howson Fined For Criminal Trespass

AJMER, Sept. 12.

Lt.-Col. Howson of Mayo College, ex-Chairman of the Municipal Committee, Ajmer, was fined Rs. 5 by Captain De La Fargue, Additional District Magistrate, Ajmer, on a charge of criminal trespass under Section 447, I. P. C. to-day.—A. P.

Crop Of Conferences At Ajmer

(From A Correspondent).

AJMER, Septr. 12.

The All-India Khilafat, Volunteers, Provincial Youth League and Educational Conferences will all take place at Ajmer from Sept. 25 to 28. Mirza Abdul Qadir Beg, President, Reception Committee and Ghazi Mohiuddin who has arrived from Bombay, are busy with the arrangements for the reception of delegates and guests.

Maulana Shaukat Ali, Sheikh Abdul Majid Sindhi, President, Khilafat Conference, Maulana Mohamed Irfan and Nawab Hafizuddin Khan of Surat, President of the Volunteers' Conference are reaching Ajmer by mail on Sept. 24.

LONDON, Sept. 12.

News has been received that Mr. Winston Churchill is suffering from Paratyphoid at a sanatorium at Salzburg in Austria. The illness is taking normal course.—Reuter.

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 12.

Six Pathans and one untouchable have been arrested in connection with amed dacoity in Od, a village near Ahmedabad on 29th inst. Further police investigations proceeding.—A. P.

JUMNA STILL RISING

Influx Of Villagers Into Delhi City

NEW DELHI, Sept. 12.

Contrary to expectations the Jumna is still rising, the level having gone up three inches since 8 p.m. yesterday and nine inches since yesterday morning. The present level is 627.1 feet above Karachi sea level.

All low-lying area on the Shahdara side having been flooded, water is now rushing through all the twelve spans of the Railway bridge.

The rise has, however, been very slow since yesterday.

INFLUX INTO DELHI.

There is more assuring news from Ponta where the water gauge now records 26.4 feet. There has been a large influx of people from the neighbouring villages into Delhi municipal limits. These people have come with their belongings and cattle and have made representations to the Delhi Municipal Committee that they might be exempted from the payment of terminal tax on their cattle.

In anticipation of the Municipal Committee's sanction Deputy Commissioner Layard has ordered that the people should be exempted from payment of that tax.—A. P.

(Earlier news on page 12.)

WILL COST Rs. 100,000

New Houses For Troops

MYMENSINGH, Sept. 11.

The construction of several thatched houses with pucca plinth and sal wood posts for the accommodation of about 900 troops who will be quartered here will, it is understood, be taken in hand by the end of October. It is proposed to build the houses on the maidan north of Muktagacha Road at an estimated cost of one lakh of rupees.—A. P.

UPPER HOUSE IN AUSTRALIA

Lang's Dispute With Governor Recalled

LONDON, Sept. 12.

Sydney.—Ex-Premier Lang's dispute with the Governor over the proposed abolition of the Upper House which culminated in an unsuccessful appeal to the Privy Council is recalled by the announcement of the particulars of the Bill published to-day whereby it is provided that there should be 60 members elected by the sitting members of both the Houses of Parliament. The should be elected in four batches of 15 each, the batches retiring in rotation every three years.

If a deadlock arises on the Appropriation Bill it should be presented to the Governor for assent after a month. In case of deadlock over other bills, there must be referendum of the electors.—Reuter's Special.

FORTHCOMING R. T. C.

LOBBY DISCUSSIONS IN ASSEMBLY

SIMLA, Sept. 12.

According to the Assembly lobby circles, Government is being pressed to allot a day for the discussion of the new constitutional procedure for the third R.T.C.

The Government's provisional list of the delegates has been forwarded to London and, after discussion, it may undergo some changes. Every attempt is being made not to exceed 25 in the total of the delegation from India but if necessity for the representation of various interests forces the hand of the Government, there may be an addition to that number. However, it is not expected that all the interests that were represented at the last conference, would necessarily have to be represented at the third R.T.C. Thus women's special question having been settled, there may be women's representative at the forthcoming Conference, whose personnel may reproduce as largely as possible the Federal Structure Committee's personnel.

Some announcement on the subject may be available within ten days to a fortnight. There were also discussions in the lobby regarding the immediate release of Mr. Gandhi about which a resolution has been already balloted.

The question of a motion of adjournment is also being discussed.—A. P.

MR. J. M. SEN GUPTA'S HEALTH

CALCUTTA, Sept. 12.

Dr. S. C. Sen Gupta, who returned yesterday after examining Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, detained in Jalpaiguri jail, said to an Associated Press representative that he and the Civil Surgeon of Jalpaiguri jointly examined Mr. Sen Gupta and submitted a report to the authorities. The report being confidential he regretted he could say nothing of Mr. Sen Gupta's present condition. He, however, confidently hoped that their visit would prove to be of some good to Mr. Sen Gupta's health.—A. P.

RONALD COLMAN IN UNHOLY GARDEN

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"Swadeshi Week" Comes To Successful Close

NO ECONOMIC FREEDOM TILL SWADESHI IS PRACTISED

Mr. Horniman On The Anti-National Attitude Of Millowners

The last public meeting in connection with the Swadeshi Festival organised by the local Swadeshi League was held on Monday evening at the Jain Mahavir Vidyalaya at Gowalia Tank.

Mrs. Kamala Nehru presided and Mr. B. Shivrao, Dr. Choithram and Mr. B. G. Horniman addressed a large gathering. The speakers dwelt on the need of intensive Swadeshi campaign and exhorted the audience not to stop the work with the closure of the festival but to carry it on until India achieved economic freedom.

Some of the speakers condemned the attitude of the millowners of Bombay and Ahmedabad who purchased huge quantities of foreign cloth in preference to Indian cloth and thus betrayed the Indian cotton growers.

NOT CONNECTED WITH CONGRESS.

Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, the president of the Swadeshi League threw a challenge to the critics of the League who suggested that it was only a cloak to conceal Congress activities. He said it was a wrong charge and amounted to defamation. He challenged any one to take action against the League if he had any proof of the League engaging itself in anything else than honest Swadeshi work.

Taking a stock of the week's activities the president declared that on the whole it was a success and especially the temporary Swadeshi Museum at the Vanita Vishram Hall and the Ladies' Swadeshi Bazar at the Blavatsky Lodge attracted greater attention from he public.

"But the work thus begun should not end with the Week", continued Sir Lallubhai.

WORK IN MADRAS.

Mr. Shivrao, the organiser of the "Buy Indian" movement in Madras Presidency gave a brief account of the work done there, and pointed out the difficulties that the workers there had to face. Nevertheless he said they were able to establish as many as 52 branches of the League all over the Presidency and had done great propaganda work utilising for the purpose occasions like fairs and festivals.

EXHIBITION AT KUMBHAKONAM.

The League had drafted its programme for the year 1933 which included an exhibition at Kumbhakonam at the time of the great fair which is held there once in twelve years and where half a million to one million people were expected to come. The League was also going to have a permanent Swadeshi Museum at Madras and Indian States like Hyderabad, Mysore, Travancore and Baroda had promised to render all possible help in the work. Even the Indian Trade Commissioner in London had promised to arrange for the exhibition of Indian products in England and on the continent if the League supplied right type of exhibits.

The speaker pointed out that in Bengal a similar movement was being launched in view of the coming Pooja festival and appealed to the local Swadeshi League to undertake another campaign in view of the forthcoming Diwali festival. He believed that the time had come for an All-India Organisation which would undertake the work.

Referring to the "Buy British" movement in Britain the speaker said that the Police Commissioner of Madras himself was a member of that organisation and told the speaker that he was under a pledge to buy articles only of British make whenever he went out for making purchases. It was considered patriotic and fashionable even for members of the Royal family to preach "Buy British" but the same work was considered dangerous if carried on by Indians and a Swadeshi propagandist was followed by the police wherever he went.

WHAT LANCASHIRE WORKERS WANTED TO KNOW.

Recalling his visit to Lancashire last year the speaker said what the Lancashire workers wanted to know from him was not what would happen to Hindus and Muslims if they were given political liberty. They only wanted to know if Gandhiji would allow free passage of their goods in India if Swaraj was granted. One could account for the anxiety of [illegible] workers looking to the ever growing unemployment in Britain but although unemployed a British worker was assured of his bread but the speaker asked what about the millions of Indian workers who in spite of being employed received wages which according to Miss Wilkinson of the India League delegation were an international scandal.

ANTI-NATIONAL ATTITUDE.

Dr. Choithram bitterly complained of the anti-national attitude of the millowners of Bombay and Ahmedabad who purchased foreign cotton worth 12½ crores during the current year. He warned them that if they continued to behave in the same treacherous manner as they had been doing so far their fate would be the same as that of the poor Indian weavers who were ruined and forced to lead miserable life in the cities.

AN ADOPTED SON OF INDIA.

Mr. B. G. Horniman said that the one thought that moved him was why was it that they were all free and able to attend the meeting that evening while thousands of Indian men, women and even boys, were suffering in jails for putting their love of Swadeshi into practice. When his name appeared among the speakers of the meeting an English friend inquired why he lent his support to a movement which practically amounted to boycott of British goods. His reply was that having born and bred in England he still believed in British justice and having lived for over 25 years in India he was proud to call himself an adopted son of India, and he could not help supporting the Swadeshi movement of he wanted to do his duty both to the country of his birth and that of his adoption.

TO THE SHAME OF ENGLISHMEN

In England every Englishman was pressed in all possible ways to buy nothing but British goods and he was unable to understand how the British people if they had any conscience left in them dare say that Indians had not the right to ask their fellow countrymen not to buy goods other than those made in their own country. It was the shame of Englishmen that patriotic Indian men and women could not undertake to practise the cult of Swadeshi without running the risk of going to jail. He believed that when the day for writing the history of the present time came there would be no honest historian who would put his pen to defend the policy of Britain in India in this matter. He was not there as a mere supporter of Swadeshi but as an Englishman who wanted to repudiate publicly the terrible injustice that was being done to India and to the Swadeshi movement by his countrymen.

OFFICIALS AND SWADESHI.

The speaker knew that the officials in this country would deny that they were opposed to the Swadeshi movement. They would even say that they themselves wanted to encourage it. But it was not true, even if they believed it. By their actions they must be judged and the effect of their actions was to encourage the sale of foreign goods and not foreign goods, but British goods only, so that British Capitalists and traders could continue to exploit India as they had been doing for the last 150 years.

A RIGHT LEAD.

The speaker differed from Indian leaders, including Gandhiji, on many questions but he agreed that there was one thing on which Mahatma Gandhi had given the country a right and a great lead and it was his doctrine of the spinning wheel. If Indians only acted up to that lead in earnest Swaraj would fall into their hands like ripe fruit off a tree.

Concluding Mr. Horniman condemned the attitude of the Indian millowners of Bombay and Ahmedabad who at this time of the country's struggle for freedom went to foreign markets to buy cotton worth 12½ crores while Indian cotton was lying idle and the Indian cotton grower was hit hard. There could be nothing more tragic than this act of the millowners which was nothing short of stabbing India in the back. He urged Indians not to buy any mill cloth until they satisfied themselves that the cotton used for the manufacture of that cloth was [illegible]

Full Text Of Gandhi-Hoare Correspondence

(Continued from Page 1).

ficance compared to the moral and religious issue.

You will have to appreciate my feelings in this matter by remembering that I have been interested in the condition of these classes from my boyhood and have more than once staked my all for their sake. I say this not to pride myself in any way. For, I feel that no penance that Hindus may do can in any way compensate for the calculated degradation to which they have consigned the "Depressed" classes for centuries. But I know that separate electorate is neither a penance nor any remedy for the crushing degradation they have groaned under.

FAST UNTO DEATH.

I, therefore, respectfully inform His Majesty's Government in the event of their decision creating separate electorate for the "Depressed" classes, I must fast unto death.

I am painfully conscious of the fact that such a step whilst I am a prisoner must cause grave embarrassment to His Majesty's Government and that it will be regarded by many as highly improper on the part of one holding my position to introduce into the political field methods which they would describe as hysterical if not much worse. All I can urge in defence is that for me the contemplated step is not a method, it is part of my being.

CALL OF CONSCIENCE.

It is the call of conscience which I dare not disobey, even though it may cost whatever reputation for sanity I may possess. So far as I can see now my discharge from imprisonment would not make the duty of fasting any the less imperative. I am hoping, however, all my fears are wholly unjustified and the British Government have no intention whatever of creating separate electorate for the "Depressed" classes.

It is perhaps as well for me to refer to another matter that is agitating me and may also enforce a similar fast. It is the way that repression is going. I have no motion when I may receive a shock that would compel the sacrifice. Repression appears to me to be crossing what might be called legitimate. (mutiliated).

GOVERNMENT TERRORISM.

A governmental terrorism is spreading through the land. Both English and Indian officials are being brutalised. The latter, high and low, are becoming demoralised by reason of Government regarding as meritorious, disloyalty to the people and inhuman conduct towards their own kith and kin. The latter are becoming cowed down. Free speech has been stifled. 'Goondaism' is being practised in the name of law and order. Women, who have come out for public service, stand in fear of their honour being insulted.

CRUSHING SPIRIT OF FREEDOM

And all this, as it seems to me, is being done in order to crush the spirit of freedom which the Congress represents. Repression is not confined to punishing civil breaches of common law. It goads the people to break newly made orders of autocracy designed for the most part to humiliate them.

In all these doings, as I read them, I see no spirit of democracy. Indeed, my recent visit to England has confirmed my opinion that your democracy is a superficial circumscribed thing. In the weightiest matters, decision are taken by individuals or groups without any reference to Parliament and these have been ratified by members having but a vague notion of what they were doing. Such was the case with Egypt, the war of 1914 and such is the case with India.

NEGATION OF DEMOCRACY.

My whole being rebels against the idea that in a system called democratic one man should have unfettered power of affecting the destiny of an ancient people numbering over three hundred million and that his decisions can be enforced by mobilising most terrible forces of destruction. To me this is a negation of democracy.

And this repression cannot be prolonged without further embittering the already bitter relations between the two peoples. In so far as I am responsible and can help it how am I to arrest the process? Not by stopping Civil Disobedience. For me it is an article of faith. I regard myself by nature a democrat. Democracy of my conception is wholly inconsistent with the use of physical force for enforcing its will. Civil resistance, therefore, has been conceived to be a proper substitute for physical force to be used wherever generally the latter is held to be necessary or justifiable.

ETHICS OF CIVIL DISOBE[illegible]

It is a process of self[illegible] and part of the plan [illegible] given circumstances [illegible]

er must sacrifice himself even by fasting to a finish. That moment has not yet arrived for me. I have no undeniable call from within for such a step. But events happening outside are alarming enough to agitate my fundamental being. Therefore in writing to you about the possibility of a fast regarding the depressed classes, I felt I would be untrue to you if I did not tell you also that there was another possibility, not remote, of such a fast.

Needless to say, from my side absolute secrecy has been maintained about all the correspondence I have carried on with you. Of course, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mahadev Desai who have just been sent to join us know all about it. But I will no doubt make whatever use you wish of this letter.

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) M. K. GANDHI.

To Sir Samuel Hoare, Whitehall, London.

HOARE'S REPLY

(Letter dated April 13th, 1932, from Sir Samuel Hoare, to Mr. Gandhi.)

Dear Mr. Gandhi,

I write this in answer to your letter of 11th March and I say at once I realise fully the strength of your feeling upon the question of separate electorates for the "Depressed" Classes. I can only say that we intend to give any decision that may be necessary solely and only upon the merits of the case. As you are aware Lord Lothian's Committee has not yet completed its tour and it must be some weeks before we can receive any conclusions at which it may have arrived. When we receive the report we shall have to give most careful consideration to its recommendations and we shall not give a decision until we have taken into account in addition to the views expressed by the Committee the views that you and those who think with you have so forcibly expressed.

I feel sure if you were in our position you would be taking exactly the same action we intend to take. You would await the Committee's report, you would then give it your fullest consideration and before arriving at a final decision you would take into account the views that have been expressed on both sides of the controversy. More than this I cannot say. Indeed I do not imagine you would expect me to say more.

ORDINANCE RAJ SUPPORTED.

As to the Ordinances, I can only repeat what I have already said both publicly and privately. I am convinced that it was essential to impose them in the face of the deliberate attack upon the very foundations of ordered government. I am also convinced that both the Government of India and the local Governments are not abusing their extensive powers and are doing everything possible to prevent excessive or vindictive action. We shall not keep the Emergency measures in force any longer than we are obliged to for the purpose of maintaining the essentials of law and order and protecting our officials and other classes of the community against terrorist outrages.

Yours truly,
(Sd.) SAMUEL HOARE.

To M. K. Gandhi, Esquire.

LETTER TO PREMIER

(Letter from Mahatma Gandhi, dated Yeravada Central Prison, August 18, 1932 to the Prime Minister.)

Dear friend,

There can be no doubt that Sir Samuel Hoare has showed you and the Cabinet my letter to him of 11th March on the question of the representation of "depressed" classes. That letter should be treated as part of this letter and be read together with this.

I have read the British Government's decision on the representation of minorities and have slept over it. In pursuance of my letter to Sir Samuel Hoare and my declaration at the meeting of the Minorities Committee of the Round Table Conference on 13th November, 1931, at St. James' Palace, I have to resist your decision with my life.

The only way I can do so is by declaring a perpetual fast unto death from food of any kind save water with or without salt and soda. This fast will cease if during its progress the British Government, of its own motion or under pressure of public opinion, revise their decision and withdraw their scheme of communal electorates for the "depressed" classes, whose representatives should be elected by the general electorate under the common franchise no matter how wide it is.

The proposed fast will come into operation in the ordinary course from the noon of 20th September next, unless the said decision is meanwhile revised in the manner suggested above.

SUFFICIENT NOTICE.

here to cable the text of this letter to you so as to give you ample notice. But in any case, I am leaving sufficient time for this letter to reach you in time by the slowest route.

I also ask that this letter and my letter to Sir Samuel Hoare already referred to be published at the earliest possible moment. On my part, I have scrupulously observed the rule of the jail and have communicated my desire or the contents of the two letters to no one, save two companions Sardar Vallabhai Patel and Sjt. Mahadev Desai. But I want, if you make it possible, public opinion to be affected by my letters. Hence, my request for their early publication.

A MAN OF RELIGION.

I regret the decision I have taken. But as a man of religion that I hold myself to be, I have no other course left open to me. As I have said in my letter to Sir Samuel Hoare, even if His Majesty's Government decided to release me in order to save themselves the embarrassment, my fast will have to continue. For I cannot now hope to resist the decision by any other means. And I have no desire whatsoever to compass my release by ony means other than honourable.

LIVING UPTO HIS PHILOSOPHY

It may be that my judgment is warped and that I am wholly in error in regarding separate electorates for the "depressed" classes as harmful to them or to Hinduism. If so, I am not likely to be in the right with reference to other parts of my philosophy of life. In that case my death by fasting will be at once a penance for my error and a lifting of a weight from off those numberless men and women who have child-like faith in my wisdom. Whereas if my judgment is right, as I have little doubt it is, the contemplated step is but due to the fulfilment of the scheme of life, which I have tried for more than a quarter of a century, apparently not without considerable success.

I remain, your faithful friend.
(Signed) M. K. Gandhi

To the Rt. Hon'ble J. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, London.

PREMIER'S REPLY TO MAHATMA

(Letter from Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, 10, Downing Street, September 8th 1932.)

Dear Mr. Gandhi.

I have received your letter with much surprise and let me add with very sincere regret. Moreovr, I cannot help thinking that you have written it under a misunderstanding as to what the decision of His Majesty's Government as regards the depressed classes really implies. We have always understood you were irrevocably opposed to the permanent segregation of the depressed classes from the Hindu community. You made your position very clear on the minority committee of the Round Table Conference and you expressed it again in the letter you wrote to Sir Samuel Hoare on 11th March. We also knew your view was shared by the great body of Hindu opinion and we, therefore, took it into most careful account when we were considering the question of representation of the depressed classes.

While, in view of the numerous appeals we have received from depressed class organisations and the generally admitted social disabilities under which they labour and which you have often recognised, we felt it our duty to safeguard what we believed to be the right of the depressed classes to a fair proportion of representation in the legislatures, we were equally careful to do nothing that would split off their community from the Hindu world. You yourself stated in your letter of March 11, that you were not against their representation in the legislatures. Under the Government scheme the depressed classes will remain part of the Hindu community and will vote with the Hindu electorate on an equal footing, but for the first twenty years while still remaining electorally part of the Hindu community, they will receive through a limited number of special constituencies, means of safeguarding their rights and interests, that, we are convinced, is necessary under present conditions.

Where these constituencies are created, members of the depressed classes will not be deprived of their votes in general Hindu constituencies, but will have two votes in order that their membership of the Hindu community should remain unimpaired.

ATTEMPT AT CONVINCING GANDHIJI.

We have deliberately decided against the creation of what you describe as a communal electorate for depressed classes and include all depressed class voters in general or Hindu constituencies so that the higher caste candidates should have to solicit their votes or depressed class candidates should have to solicit the votes of the higher castes at elections. Thus in every way preserved. We felt, however, that during the early period of responsible Government when power in the Provinces would pass to whoever possessed a majority in the legislatures, it was essential that the depressed classes whom you have yourself described in your letter to Sir Samuel Hoare as having been consigned by caste Hindus to calculated degradation for centuries should return a certain number of members of their own choosing to Legislatures of seven of the nine Provinces to voice their grievances and their ideals and prevent decisions going against them without the Legislature and the Government listening to their case—in a word, to place them in a position to speak for themselves which every fair-minded person must agree to be necessary We did not consider the method of electing special representatives by reservation of seats in the existing conditions under any system of franchise which is practicable, members who could genuinely represent them and be responsible for them, because in practically all cases, such members would be elected by a majority consisting of higher caste Hindus.

THE SPECIAL ADVANTAGE.

The special advantage initially given under our scheme to the "depressed" classes by means of a limited number of special constituencies in addition to their normal electoral rights in general Hindu constituencies is wholly different in conception and effect from the method of representation adopted for a minority such as the Muslims by means of separate communal electorates, for example, a Muslim cannot vote or be a candidate in a general constituency, whereas any electorally qualified member of the "depressed" classes can vote in and stand for the general constituency.

The number of territorial seats allotted to the Muslims is naturally conditioned by the fact that it is impossible for them to gain any further territorial seats and in most provinces they enjoy weightage in excess of their population ratio; the number of special seats to be filled from special "depressed" class constituencies will be seen to be small and has been fixed not to provide a quota numerically appropriate for the total representation of the whole of the "depressed" class population but solely to secure a minimum number of spokesmen for the "depressed" classes in the legislature, who are chosen exclusively by the "depressed" classes. The proportion of their special seats is everywhere much below the population percentage of the "depressed" classes.

CAN'T SEE REASONING OF IT.

As I understand your attitude, you propose to adopt the extreme course of starving yourself to death not in order to secure that "depressed" classes should have joint electorates with other Hindus, because that is already provided, how to maintain the unity of Hindus, which is also provided, but solely to prevent the "depressed" classes, who admittedly suffer from terrible disabilities to-day, from being able to secure a limited number of representatives of their own choosing to speak on their behalf in the legislatures, which will have a dominating influence over their future. In the light of these very fair and cautious proposals, I am quite unable to understand the reason of the decision you have taken and can only think you have made it under a misapprehension of the actual facts.

In response to a very general request from Indians after they had failed to produce a settlement themselves, the Government much against its will, undertook to give a decision on the minorities question. They have now given it and they cannot be expected to alter it except on the conditions they have stated I am afraid, therefore, that my answer to you must be that the Government's decision stands and that only agreement of the communities themselves can substitute other electoral arrangements for those that Government have devised in a sincere endeavour to weigh the conflicting claims on their just merits.

You ask that this correspondence including your letter to Sir Samuel Hoare of March 11th should be published. As it would seem to me unfair if your present internment were to deprive you of the opportunity of explaining to the public the reason why you intend to fast, I readily accede to the request if on reconsideration you repeat it. Let me, however, once again urge you to consider the actual details of Government's decision and ask yourself seriously the question whether it really justifies you in taking the action you contemplate.

I am, Yours very sincerely,
(Sd.) J. RAMSAY MACDONALD.

"SENSING POISON":

(Letter from Mahatma Gandhi, dated Yeravada Central Prison, September 9th, 1932, to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald.)

Dear Friend,

I have to thank you for your frank and full letter telegraphed and received this day. I am sorry, however, that you put upon the contemplated step an interpretation that never crossed my mind. I have claimed to speak on behalf of the very class to sacrifice whose interests, you impute to me a desire to fast myself to death. I had hoped that the extreme step itself would effectively prevent any such selfish interpretation. Without urging, I affirm that for me this matter is one of pure religion. The mere fact of "Depressed" classes having double votes does not protect them or Hindu society in general from being disrupted. In the establishment of separate electorate at all for "Depressed" classes I sense the injection of poison that is calculated to destroy Hinduism and do no good whatever to "Depressed classes". You will please permit me to say that no matter how sympathetic you may be, you cannot come to a correct decision on a matter of such vital and religious importance to the parties concerned. I should not be against even over-representation of the "Depressed" classes. What I am against is their statutory separation even in a limited form from the Hindu fold, so long as they choose to belong to it. Do you realise that if your decision stands and constitution comes into being, you arrest the marvellous growth of the work of Hindu reformers who have dedicated themselves to the uplift of their suppressed brethren in every walk of life.

I have, therefore, been compelled reluctantly to adhere to the decision conveyed to you.

As your letter may give rise to a misunderstanding, I wish to state that the fact of my having isolated for special treatment the "Depressed" classes question from other parts of your decision does not in any way mean that I approve of or am reconciled to other parts of the decision. In my opinion, many other parts are open to very grave objection. Only, I do not consider them to be any warrant for calling from me such self-immolation as my conscience has prompted me to in the matter of the "Depressed" classes.

I remain,
Your faithful friend,
(Sd.) M. K. GANDHI.

MYSORE'S SUBSIDY MUST STOP

State People's Protest Against "Heavy Tribute"

BANGALORE, Sept. 12.

A mass meeting of ten thousand Mysoreans from all parts of the State representative of all classes and communities entered a protest last night at Lalbagh Garden Glasshouse against the continuance of the Subsidy that the Mysore state is paying at present. Mr. Young, Col. Crawford and many European planters settled in the State joined the protest.

A resolution was adopted seeking immediate relief appealing to His Excellency the Viceroy and Rt. Hon. the Secretary of State to take this question into immediate consideration.

"HEAVY TRIBUTE."

Sir M. Vishvesvarayya who was absent from the station communicating his views said that whatever be the justification in the past for the subsidy, there was none to-day to continue to levy so heavy a tribute from Mysore on the part of the Central Government.

PLANTERS' PROTEST.

Col. Crawford said that until about the end of the nineteenth century the subsidy was not thought unfair, although it was a heavy charge on the resources of the State. Since the beginning of the present century conditions had entirely changed and must convince the Imperial Government that cancelling of the subsidy was long overdue.

Mr. E. H. Young stated that the time was ripe for the Supreme Government to reconsider the very large subsidy taken as a tribute from Mysore which, though it might have been legitimate in the past, was most certainly an unfair demand now.

Other speakers including Mr. K. T. Bhashyam expressed the inability of the people to bear the burden, especially in view of the urgent financial requirements of the State.

FOR FEDERATION.

Another resolution unanimously recorded the people's determination to join the All-India Federation, holding that the best Interests of India demanded the early establishment of a Federation of States with British provinces on an equitable basis.

The resolutions were communicated to the British Premier, the Secretary of State, H. E. the Viceroy, the British Resident in Mysore and the Maharaja's Government.

Sir Puttanna Chetty presided.
—A. P.

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HUNGERSTRIKE OF DEMP AND AFTER DETENTION CA[illegible]NUS IN BERHAMPORE

Replying to Mr. J. L. Banerjee at the Bengal Legislative Council on Tuesday the Hon'ble Sir Provtsh Chunder Mitter said: that four new special and additional special jails have been opened, namely, (1) the Special Jail at Dum Dum, (2) the Additional Special Jail at Dum Dum, (3) the Second Additional Special Jail at Dum Dum, and (4) the Additional Special Jail at Hijli.

Further in reply to questions regarding total number of Civil Disobedience Movement prisoners in these jails and the number of prisoners on whom punishment was inflicted for breaches of Jail Discipline, the Hon'ble member in charge of Jails Sir P. C. Mitter laid the following statement on the table:—

	Total number of prisoners 23rd July, 1932.	Maximum number reached.	Total number of punishments.
Dum Dum Special Jail ..	785	963	764
Dum Dum Additional Special Jail ..	657	1154	80
Dum Dum Second Additional Special Jail ..	726	915	138
Hijli Additional Special Jail ..	1987	2051	1724

At Tuesday's sitting of the Bengal Council Mr. P. Banerjee asked: How many heads of cattle have been attached up to date for non-payment of chowkidari taxes in the Thana of Datan for sale?

Hon'ble Mr. Reid: 60. None were sold after attachment.

Mr. Banerjee: What would be their value?

Mr. Reid: About Rs. 150.

Mr. Banerji: What is the amount of arrears of chowkidari taxes for which they have been attached?

Mr. Reid: Rs. 27-8 from 25 defaulters.

DR. Suresh Chandra Banerjee of Comilla Abhoy Ashram

Mr. P. Banerjee asked: Is the Hon'ble Member-in-charge of the Police Department aware that Dr. Suresh Chandra Banerjee, President, Abhoy Ashram, Comilla, was released unconditionallyo by the Government of Bengal in February, 1931, for an attack of spinal tuberculosis while in the Alipore Central Jail?

The Hon'ble Mr. R. N. Reid replied: He was released before the expiry of his sentence in 1931.

Mr. Banerjee: Is it a fact that he is still lying encased in a plaster of Paris jacket from the armpit to below the knees?

Mr. Reid: He was in this condition until the end of July, when he left Comilla.

Mr. Banerjee: Is it a fact that he has been kept under police surveillande in the Abhoy Ashram, Comilla?

Mr. Reid: Government are informed that he remained at the Abhoy Ashram but that he was not under police surveillance.

Mr. Banerjee: Is it a fact that he cannot write or receive any correspondence unless it is censored by the police?

Mr. Reid: Steps are taken to control his correspondence.

Mr. Banerjee: Is it a fact that no one is allowed to see him there?

Mr. Reid: He was not allowed to interview outsiders without the District Magistrate's permission.

Mr. Banerjee: Is it a fact that Dr. Suresh Chandra Banerjee has been informed by the Superintendent of Police, Comilla, that he can cultivate the lands of the Abhoy Ashram but the produce will be at the disposal of the District Magistrate?

Mr. Reid: Yes.

Mr. Banerjee: Is it a fact that the bankers in Comilla have been directed by the Government not to operate on any of the accounts standing in the name of the Abhoy Ashram?

Mr. Reid: The Union Bank, Comilla, was directed not to make over to the Ashram the amount standing in the Ashram's name.

Mr. Banerjee: Will the Hon'ble Member be pleased to state whether the Government have made same evening a force was brought inside the camp and was directed to charge the detenus, and as a result the latter was mercilessly beaten; what was the reason for this?

Mr. Reid: Additional Police were brought in because the detenus refused to obey the order for lock-up. The Police were not directed to charge the detenus. No detenu was beaten.

Mr. Mukherjee: Whether in the course of charging, one officer attempted to fire a detenu with his revolver but was prevented from so doing?

Mr. Reid: No.

Mr. Mukherjee: Whether it is a fact that the detenus have from time to time submitted representations, "inter-alia", in respect of (a) insufficiency of the number of kitchens, there being only two for 280 persons; (b) insufficiency of water for bath and drink; (c) bad quality of articles of food supplied in relation to the prices charged; (d) apprehensions of theft by contractors and others from the allowances sanctioned for detenus; (e) insanitary condition of drains and lavatories, and (f) generally rude treatment of some of the officers in charge, particularly insulting treatment at the time of weekly search?

Mr. Reid: Complaints on these points have from time to time been received. It is not admitted that they are well founded.

Mr. Mukherjee: Whether several detenus have gone on hunger-strike as a protest against the attitude of the authorities who have not redressed their grievances?

Mr. Reid: Yes.

Mr. Mukherjee: What is the details of the hunger-strike?

Mr. Reid: 41 detenus declared a hunger-strike. It came to an end on 20th August.

Mr. Mukherjee: Whether any inquiry has been made into the affairs of the Detention Camp at Berampore, if not, is the Hon'ble Member considering the desirability of instituting an inquiry without delay?

Mr. Reid: Yes.

Shama Prosad Mukherjee:—Whether the main trouble was about the roll-call?

The Hon'ble Mr. Reid:—I do not say main trouble, but one of the troubles.

Mr. Mukherjee:—Is it a fact that the system of roll-call is insisted upon in any other Detention Camp?

The Hon'ble Mr. Reid:—It is not a fact.

Mr. Mukherjee:—Whether there are only two kitchens for the Detenus.

Mr. Reid:—It is not a fact now. It was a fact before. I think an addition was made.

Mr. S. M. Bose:—With regard to answer (9) if that means that an inquiry had been held or the Government had been thinking of making an inquiry?

The Hon'ble Mr. Reid:—Government made an inquiry as to the truth or otherwise of the allegations in respect of this particular trouble.

Mr. Shanti Shekareswar Roy:—Who made the inquiry?

The Hon'ble Mr. Reid:—The inquiry was made by way of correspondence.

FOOD AND VITAMINS EXHIBITION

"The Bombay Branch of the Bombay Presidency Baby and Health Week Association is arranging a "Food and Vitamins Exhibition' at their hall at D. D. Chawl No. 10, DeLisle Road, Parel. Exhibits such as pictures letter-posters, models and fresh articles based on discoveries made in recent years regarding Vitamins will be put up and guides will explain them to visitors.

Besides explanations about Vitamins, it is proposed to demonstrate how the present methods of preparing foods materially destroy their nutritive value and how cheap foods are as nutritive as costly ones.

PROGRAMMES.

SATURDAY the 17th September 1932 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. (S.T.)

SUNDAY the 18th September 1932 3-30 to 8 p.m. (S.T.)

Illustrated lectures will be delivered on both days between 6-30 to 7-30 p.m.

Public are invited to attend."

News In Brief

—:o:—

In the course of working out a puzzle as to how forty-two bullocks could be tied to seven posts so that the number of bullocks tied with each post might not be of even number, a Mahomedan named Sheik Kamiruddin (25) lost his senses and died in a bucket factory at Harish Neogy Road, Calcutta.

A scout rally in connection with the opening of the Scouts Hut by the Chief Scout, Sir Leonard Reynolds, the Chief Commissioner, took place at Ajmer. All troops from Ajmer Merwara were represented and a distinguished gathering was present.

All the 11 accused in the Rajbari bomb throwing case were acquited by the Sub-Divisional officer for want of evidence. One of the released persons was rearrested under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act.

COTTON

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Solving Indian Unemployment

SIR M. VISVESWARAYA SUGGESTS THREE EMERGENCY SCHEMES

RAPID INDUSTRIALISATION, RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND ESTABLISHMENT OF PRACTICAL TRAINING INSTITUTES

(From Our Correspondent).

BANGALORE, Sept. 8.

Although an increase in the educated population in a country is always a blessing, it is noticed that at the present time a large number of graduates are without employment. As every one knows, this is a time of unusual trade depression in many parts of the world, and India too is having her share of unemployment and suffering, said Sir M. Visvasevaraya in his address before the University Union, Bangalore.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

The unemployment problem in its present acute form has arisen in India from two or rather, three causes. One is temporary, attributable to the world-wide disturbance of economic order since 1929, due to maldistribution of the world's gold supplies, failure to meet War Debts, uneven production and high tariffs. A second cause is the rapid growth of population in India after the War, and a third one, the defects and disabilities under which this country has been labouring for a long time past.

MIDDLE CLASS DILEMMA.

Generally speaking, the middle-class population to which the educated men of this country belong, is suffering most from lack of employment. The working-classes were fairly well off for a time owing to rise in wages during and after, the War. Till about the year 1929 they could readily obtain employment and earn fair wages. Since then, the fall in the prices of primary products has reduced their wages and purchasing power and their condition also in congested areas is far from satisfactory.

INCREASED POPULATION.

Within the past twenty years, the population of India has increased by about 38 million. The population dependent on agriculture has increased but there has been no visible increase in production or occupations. Regarding this phenomenon, in a recent address before the Rotary Club, Calcutta, the editor of "Capital" remarked that "so vast an increase of population in so short a period cannot occur without suffering a decline in the average income and standard of living."

INDEBTEDNESS OF RYOTS.

Agriculture is a necessary industry in every country but no nation in modern times has grown rich from agricultural pursuits alone. In India the pressure of the population on land has been growing steadily and under the primitive methods of cultivation still practised, the economic law of diminishing returns has begun to operate. The Montagu-Chelmsford Report characterises agriculture in India as a precarious occupation. There is no profit to be made from it and the indebtedness of the peasantry is growing. A comparison of the Census figures between 1911 and 1931 shows that while Western nations and Japan have been concentrating on industries and trade, India has been growing more and more predominantly agricultural.

ADVICE TO GOVERNMENT.

If the Government of India abandons its present attitude of unconcern and embarks upon an aggressive and progressive industrial policy, it can do much to rehabilitate the country's economic life. First and foremost, it should carry out a survey of the country's resources and collect and publish statistics of production and occupations to throw light on the present state of industry and trade. The people should be advised what commodities they can manufacture with profit from the raw materials, now being exported from the country, in order to provide work for local labour. Statistics should be maintained in sufficient detail for each Provincial Government to know what the assets and income of the province are to assure themselves that the people of the province are earning enough to maintain a decent living. Such statistics should be the basis of all economic policies and they should be passed under review at least once a year.

PLEA FOR TARIFF PROTECTION.

The most powerful help which any Government can give to industry and trade is effective tariff protection. No more practical solution of the unemployment problem exists in the country to-day than a reduction of imports of goods of a kind that are or can be made in India. Protection has been given in a number of cases within the past ten years; but if it is to result in any real growth of industry, it should be more timely, more liberal and extended to much longer periods than is done at present. The right of the country to maintain its new industries by means of tariffs should not be ignored.

WOMEN'S SHARE.

The admission of women to many occupations, now restricted under unwritten social laws to the male population, should no longer be withheld. The brunt of productive work at present falls on men, women being assigned to inferior occupations or left to remain idle. If the country's total output of work is ever to be satisfactory, women should do their fair share.

NEW DIRECTION TO EDUCATION.

The Universities and educational institutions in this country should prepare men and women for the business of life. They should give a practical turn to the learning they impart in order to correct certain known tendencies which are unfavourable to progress. They should give special attention to extend instruction in scientific agriculture, encouraging and chemical technology and higher commerce, in order to prepare managers, experts and specialists for the business of the country. The Universities can also help agriculture, industry and trade by undertaking research in those subjects.

I have long complained that the Indian Universities have been unmindful of the bread-winning occupations. So long as the people are desperately poor, there is no reason why the education of the country should not be largely vocational and why compulsory and adult education should not be vigorously advanced. Continuation schools and classes of the Continental types are needed to prepare young persons for occupations.

EMERGENCY SCHEMES.

Three emergency schemes are suggested in order to increase production and enlarge employment.

(1) **Rapid Industrialisation** by multiplying factories and industrial establishments.

(2) **Rural Reconstruction** by increasing production from agriculture and from cottage and home industries in rural areas by the co-operative effort of the people.

(3) **Establishment of Practical Training Institutions** to provide the last stages of precise knowledge needed for the practice of callings connected with industry and agriculture, for educated youths and adult businessmen.

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THREE SENTENCED: FOUR ACQUITTED

Judgment In Hanapad Rioting Case

TINNEVELLY, Sept. 9.

Judgment was delivered this evening by Mr. Govindan Nair, Sessions Judge, Tinnevelly in Hanapad Rioting and murder case arising out of a rioting on the 19th April last between Roman Catholic followers of French Mission and Goanese Mission in which Siluvai Pichai Voize and six others were charged with murder etc.

His Honour found Siluvai Pichai Voise, first accused guilty of the murder of Lawrence and sentenced him to transportation for life. Nazerena Fernandez, the second accused, was ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 150 for causing hurt to three persons, while Chelliah Fernandez, the third accused, was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment for causing grievous hurt to two persons. The Judge acquitted four remaining accused.—A. P.

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COTTON CONTRACTS ACT NEEDED

But Proposed Bill Requires Drastic Alteration, Says Mr. Halai

TRADING BYE-LAWS MUST BE OF ADVANTAGE TO SMALLEST TRADER

An extra ordinary general meeting of the Indian Cotton Exchange for the consideration of the Bombay Cotton Contracts Act Bill was held on Wednesday last at the Exchange, Gangadas Hall, when over 100 members were present. Mr. W. T. Halai took the chair.

Mr. Halai explained the objects of Bill and desired to know the views of the Exchange relating to the Bill. He pointed out that in his letter dated 30th of June 1930 he had outlined his scheme and forwarded it to the Finance Secretary to the Government of Bombay, on the latter's request. After Mr. Halai had spoken, the objects and reasons of the Bill, and text of the Bill was duly read ove and explained to the meeting, and after some discussion the principle of the Bill was accepted, but amendments to several of the clauses and to the objects and reasons, the Bill were suggested, and it was unanimously resolved to forward the same after preparing a proper draft, in respect of the same, to the Bombay Government.

In the course of his speech Mr Halai said:—

The much-talked of Bombay Cotton Contracts Act Bill has now come out. Government had its confidential and private circulation among the selected bodies whom they thought were competent enough to give them a lead But so far as this Exchange is concerned, it has studiosly watched the movement. We have heard diversity of opinion with regard to the Bill in question. Some have blessed the Bill in toto while others have condemned it as almost atrocious piece of legislation.

HIS VIEWS ON GOVT. INTERFERENCE.

My views on Government interference with trade are well-known and it is just for that reason that I have quoted with approval, the remarks made by Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, when he held the Bombay Government portfolio. Speaking for Government he made it quite clear that Government did not want to meddle with free trading.

If any legislation for the preservation of free cotton trading was essential, that legislation should have been and would have been taken up by the Imperial Government and not provincial one and carried with the blessings of the Assembly, the Council of State and their decision endorsed by the Governor-General under the Government of India Act.

TRADE IN CHAOS.

The most important question that arises is whether the cotton trade is or is not in its state of chaos or requires interference by Government, whether it be by either Local, Provincial or Imperial. I will reply to the question in the affirmative. But looking to the present Bill and the objects and reasons for the same which have been put forward, I must frankly say, that I am not in agreement with several of them.

A reference has been made in clause 2 of the state of objects and reasons with regard to the Share and Stock Brokers' Association. There was in the olden days, about a decade and a half age, only one Native Share and Stock Brokers Association. It was found that the said Association did not function properly, and the opening of a second Association was thought desirable.

In the objects and reasons in the present Bill itself, there appears a provision similar to the Securities Act. The Government have unfettered discretion to recognise or to refuse recognition. I say this would not do. A refusal also must state the reasons why the application is rejected, but the most objectionable feature of the bill is the recognition in the Bill of the bye-laws of the East India Cotton Association. If an association has received Government recognition, I would not mind the withdrawal for just and valid reasons of such recognition.

There is one important fact to be borne in mind that when any questions arise on any of the Legislative Enactments and when such provisions are to be construed by the Judiciary, they have always and invariably declined to take note, or judicially consider as to what is contained in the objects and reasons of the Act. Therefore what is contained in the objects and reasons regarding recognition is no solace to the general public. If Government consider that the cotton trade should be legalised and controlled; but at the same time there must be equitable provision for the richest and the poorest.

How the Cotton Contract Act and the bye-laws of the East India Cotton Association have been detrimental to the Agriculturists and the Mill Industry of India, was shown the other day at a sitting of the Tariff Board by Rao Saheb Shirahatti, in his written statement. It may be mentioned that this gentleman was a Member of the Wiles' Committee to investigate the muddle in the cotton trade.

If, therefore, any Bill is to go through the Council, it must contain such trading bye-laws which may be acceptable to the smallest agriculturists and the smallest trader and necessary for them as also to a bigger man.

BE FRANK.

If it is the real and honest intention of the Government to effectively control the cotton trade it behoves them to say plainly not that there has been merely a boycott of a class, but that the machinery that has been employed so far in controlling the cotton trade has been to say in the mildest terms simply a 'rotten egg'. Two points arise on this namely:

(1) Whether there is anything fundamentally wrong with the constitution? and

(2) Whether the administrative work is constitutionally carried out?

My reply to both these questions is in the negative.

Raw Cotton Situation

TEN CENTS IS STILL A PROBABILITY LATER IN THE SEASON

Bombay Overwhelmingly Long Over Bureau

Messrs. Langley and Co. in their market letter dated 9th September, after the last Bureau report state: "We venture to predict that for the next report due for publication on October 8, enthusiasm will be less rife and the fluctuation in all probability will be ten points up or may be down." The report reads as under:—

Upto yesterday's Bureau report the market continued to show a marked disinclination to acknowledge that, in its enthusiasm for the revival, it was discounting the same deterioration twice—another example of enthusiasm detached from sanity. Mass opinion is dangerous. Almost invariably a voice in the wilderness is more worthy of an audience than crowds screaming from the house tops. We venture to perfect that for the next report, due for publication on October 8th, enthusiasm will be less rife and the fluctuation in all probability will be ten points up, or maybe down.

BUBBLE BURST.

The latest bubble having burst we can now have another look at the future with rather more chance of seeing its potentialities in perspective. For the near view there is the possibility of a Bureau disappointment, coming just at a period of the season when crop movement is beginning, increasing hedge selling. It has been estimated that throughout the world there are something like five million people interested in cotton to the point of being potential operators in the market. If only a lac and ten thousand of those people were to buy just one hundred bales each then the total hedge selling of the season would be more than absorbed, but an upset on the September Bureau is not the event best calculated to induce their immediate desire for a small share of the crop. Consequently it might well take the market a little time to settle down to the prospect of a temporary loss of speculative support.

For the long view however the outlook, in our opinion, is still broadly constructive. Quite apart from President Hoover's persistent experiments with the dollar there is action, by no means devoid of a suspicion of being concerted, in Germany, France and Britain to cheapen money and force it into circulation. The desire for a lowering of the value of both gold and paper credit relative to commodities is universal and is based on the very sound reason that without such an adjustment no country will be able ao balance its budget. The necessity is fundamental and not merely an interested desire on the part of operators in Futures markets.

SEVEN CENTS BASIS.

At 5 and 6 cents cotton reflected a possibility of the complete collapse of the economic system. That danger has been removed and it seems to us that seven cents is a price which might be taken as a basis from which to view the probabilities of the coming season. The absence of a short interest leaves the market now without support but, when operators recover from their disappointment, we look for an expansion of interest on a much sounder basis than that evidenced by the hysteria of the last few weeks. Ten cents is still a probability later in the season and, after a spell of favourable weather, which generally seems to follow a downward turn in prices, and the unloading of top heavy long accounts, we favour purchases in the resultant easier markets.

Bombay was caught overwhelmingly long over the Bureau and collapse was immediate and, for the bulls, devastatingly severe. The recent advance had increased arrivals into Bombay arrivals from mid-August to the 5th September being 82,432 bales greater than over the same period last year and in spite of the possibility of periodical Japanese buying the future this morning is appreciably less bright than before the bursting of the bull bubble.

INDIAN CROP.

During the week the weather has, on the whole, been favourable, good general rains greatly benefiting the outlook in the Broach Gujarat, Khandeish and West Berar districts. In the Central Provinces and in Central India progress has been made out rains round Indore were rather more than required and the outlook in both Central India and the Central Provinces is not, in our opinion, more than 70/75 per cent of normal. In the Punjab and in Sind the outlook is excellent both for American seed and deshi while Southern prospects are about normal.

For Indian cotton, still on a narrow parity relative to Americans, the outlook is discouraging. The Oomra crop is about four weeks late but movement should begin within two months and although there must be many gaps in mills' Oomra stocks owing to the short crop of last year, yet eventually there must be a further accumulation of cotton at the ports, until such time as a widening in parity is forced.

We favour sales of Indians against purchases of Americans.

REVENUE DEFAULTS

Estates Sold In Bengal

CALCUTTA, Sept. 9. (By Mail).

In reply to a question put in the Bengal Legislative Council by Mr. Satyendra Kumar Das, as to the number of estates that have been advertised for sale in North and East Bengal since January 1931, and the estates which have been actually sold for arrears for revenue and cesses from January 1931 to June, 1932, Sir Provash Chunder Mitter, Member-in-Charge of the Land Revenue Department, laid on the table a statement and said, that separate figures for the sales of January and March, 1931, for arrears were not available.

The statement referred to, shows that, during the year 1930-31 in the North and East Bengal, 899 estates had been actually sold for arrears of land revenue, during the year 1931-32, 8,796 estates were advertised for sale, of which 546 estates were actually sold, and during June 1932, 3,984 estates were advertised of which 300 had been sold. For arrears of cesses from January 1931 to June 1932 496 estates had been sold. The Revenue Member added that the sale law was being administered with due regard to the difficulties of the proprietors.

SEA BORNE TRADE AT PORT OKHA

Figures For August

The total import of Merchandise at Port Okha during August, 1932, amounted to tons 8846, value Rs. 4,86,165-0-0, consisting of tons 499 Sugar, value Rs. 12,250; tons 168 G. C. Sheets and G. P. sheets value Rs 23,431; tons 6310 Coal value Rs. 95,580; and Machinery etc., value Rs. 3,54,854. The total export during the same period amounted to tons 2610 consisting of tons 2310 Cement, tons 300 Seeds. The number of vessels entered in the Port was 9. The total import during the corresponding period amounted to tons 1167 consisting of tons 48 Sugar, value Rs. 6,016; tons 23 G. S. Sheets, value Rs. 3,380; tons 83 Angles and Tees, value Rs. 5,877 and Machinery etc. value Rs. 2,03,743. The total export during the same period amounted to tons 2300 Cement. The number of vessels entered in the Port was 6.

According to the new Turkish Police Regulations women may be appointed as civilian (plain clothes) members of the force. No actual appointments have been made yet, but a few applications are being considered.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

London Chamber Of Commerce Examination Results 1932

The following students who appeared in the London Chamber of Commerce Examination held in May last from the Davar's College of Commerce, Bombay, are declared successful. It will be noticed that the results cover as many as 10 subjects in which students of this College have been successful this year securing in all nine distinctions:—

COMMERCIAL LAW.

Fernandez Eileen (with Distinction); Minocher P Mirza (with Distinction); Gulabchand Bhagwandas Shah (with Distinction), S R Narayan Rao (with Distinction); Lakshman D Bhawe; Dinshaw B Broacha; Jesangial T Dadia; Chhaganlal R Desai; Chandulal Chunilal Gandhi Miss J Gourgey; Miss Mani A Katrak; Miss Hilla S Khambatta; Divendra I Mehta; Bomanshaw D Mistry; Miss Khorshed T Mistry; A N Narayan; Kishorilal Kanji Pandya; D V Pathak; Bhanushanker B Rawal; M A Razaqui; Fidaali H Saya; Bhagwandas Baldevdas Shah; Bhogilal Lallubhai Shah, Jagmohandas C Sonawalla; Navinchandra Keshavlal Thanawalla; Gajanan P Vaidya.

COMMERCE & FINANCE.

Durga Das Sharma (with Distinction); Motilal B Bhatt; Lakshman D Bhawe; Dinshaw B Broacha; Jesangial T Dadia; Chandulal C Gandhi; B V Gwynne; A A Khandwalla; Diwendra I Mehta; Monocher P. Mirza B. D Mistry; N A Ganapathy; Bhanushanker D Rawal; Fidaali H Saya; Bhogilal Lallubhai Shah; S G Varadaraj; S R Narayan Rao; W H W Stafford; Gajanan P Vaidya.

BOOK KEEPING AND ACCOUNTANED.

Chhaganlal R Desai; M F Fernandez; Chandulal C Gandhi; Miss Hilla S Khambatta; Kaikhushru M Mahva; Minocher P Mirza; B D Mistry; Kishorilal Kanji Pandya; N J Punagar; Durga Das Sharma; S. R. Narayan Rao.

COMPANY LAW.

V J Punagar (with Distinction); M A Razaqui (with Distinction); Fernandez Eileen; Raymond S Hyams; Miss Mani A Katrak; Miss Khorshed T Mistry; Kishorilal Kanji Pandya; D V Pathak; H J Punagar; Gulabchand Bhawanji Shah.

SALESMANSHIP.

Dinshaw B Broacha; Jesangial T Dadia; Chandulal Chunilal Gandhi; A A Khandwalla; Bhanushanker B Rawal; Fidaali H Saya; Bhogilal Lallubhai Shah; S G Varadaraj; Gajanan P Vaidya.

SECRETARIAL PRACTICE

Fernandez Eileen; Miss J Gourgey; Miss Mani A Katrak; Miss Hilla S Khambatta; Miss Khorshed T Mistry; Kishorilal Kanji Pandya; V J Punagar; H J Punagar; M A Razaqui.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

Chunilal Talakchand Shah (with Distinction); Merwan D Aga; J C Engineer; K B Nariman; N K Patker; D P Ratnagar.

ADVERTISING

Chandulal C Shah; Bhanushanker B Rawal; Fidaali H Saya; Bhagwandas Baldevdas Shah; Bhogilal Lallubhai Shah; S G Varadaraj.

BANKING & CURMENCY.

V J Punagar (with Distinction), Chandulal C Shah; B V Gwnee; Kaikhushru M Mahva; A N Narayan; W H W Stafford.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Ramakrishna D Sarangdhar.

MORE POWER TO AMBEDKAR'S ELBOW

CUTTACK, September 7. (By Mail).

With Mr. Mukund Ballav Mullik, M.L.C., advocate of the Calcutta High Court, in the chair, a conference of Untouchables was held in the Cuttack Town Hall on Sept. 4, to establish a branch association at Cuttack, to be linked with Dr. Ambedkar's main association.

Resolutions were passed claiming 29 seats for Untouchables in the Bihar and Orissa Council in proportion to their population and protesting against the allotment of seven seats to the Untouchables. Separate Electorate were welcomed and claims were made for special hostels for Untouchable students. In the Services, too, provision for Untouchables was demanded in proportion to their population.

Government were requested to nominate members from the Untouchables to district boards and municipalities.

SVADESHI

FROM 10 A.M.

Throughout the SWADESHI FESTIVAL

A LUCKY DIP

Will be kept going all day in which there will be something for everybody. The children—father, mother, grandfather and grandmother,—will all find something useful.

BUY GUARANTEED SWADESHI GOODS

AT SVADESHI

FACING FLORA FOUNTAIN

BUY INDIAN Always

And Especially During SVADESHI WEEK

OPEN TILL 6-30 P. M.

SVADESHI

Indian Cotton Grower Goes Abegging

A THOUGHT FOR "SWADESHI FESTIVAL"

The following discussion at Ottawa, ought to provide a good thought for Indian mill-owners specially during the "Swadeshi Festival" which the city is now celebrating. Will they awake to their responsibility towards the sons of the soil?

The Indian delegation have discussed with his Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the representatives of the United Kingdom cotton trade the means by which greater use of Indian cotton in the United Kingdom might be stimulated, and these discussions are still proceeding.

It is common ground between the representatives of the United Kingdom cotton trade and the Indian cotton growers that the improvement which has taken place in Indian cotton-growing during recent years has made it practicable for Lancashire spinners to use a substantially larger quantity of Indian cotton than hitherto, and that such a development would be of mutual benefit.

There is already a definite trend towards a larger proportion of Lancashire cotton requirements being drawn from India. His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom have intimated that they would co-operate in any practicable scheme agreed to between the United Kingdom cotton industry and the Indian growers for promoting a greater use of Indian cotton by Lancashire, whether by research propaganda or improved marketing.—The "Observer".

SRI PRAKASA IN JAIL HOSPITAL

BENARES, September 9.

Mr. Sri Prakasa, a congress leader, who is undergoing imprisonment in the district jail, Benares, and who was ill has been admitted in the jail hospital. His father, Dr. Bhagvan Das and his mother saw him in jail.

It is stated that he is now improving and that there is now no cause for anxiety.—A.P.

TICKETS MADE BY "FRAUD"

PUNCHING MACHINE DISCOVERY

MUZAFFARPUR, September 9.

The inter-provincial railway ticket fraud case, in which 23 persons are on trial, opened before Mr. Samuel, Special Magistrate, at Samastipur.

The prosecution case is that the accused belonged to a gang of persons who entered into a conspiracy to cheat the railway companies by using forged or used railway tickets by obliterating the actual dates of issue and getting them redated as occasion required, by the help of a "Punching Machine" which they had secured or had access sto. The alleged leader of the gang, Mohammad Yasin, of th village of Sakra, in the district of Muzaffarpur, is still absconding.

Of the twenty-three, accused, the station master and the assistant matter of Dholi railway station on he B. and N. W. Railway, which is in the village of Sakra, where the alleged leader of the gang has his house, used to give the said Yasin access to the railway office and also otherwise helped in swindling the railway company by using old and used railway tickets. Of the other accused, two came from Kanauj in the United Provinces and it is alleged that they also used old railway tickets whenever they came to Dholi for dealing in fresh fruits. The rest of the accused are from the district of Muzaffarpur.

CHANCE DISCOVERY.

The facts which led to the discovery of this organisation of alleged systematic cheating of railway companies are that on May 3, two of the accused were found at Samastipur travelling in a train that runs from Muzaffarpur to Samariaghat via Samastipur, with third class tickets booked from Laheria Sarai to Howrah. The travelling ticket examiner, who is the informant in the case, thought it unusual that these persons who were travelling in the train, which was coming from Muzaffarpur, had in their possession tickets booked from Laheria Serai, which was not on the line. On a close scrutiny of the ticket, he found faint marks of an old date and eventually got them arrested at Samastipur by the Government railway police.

SEARCH OF LUGGAGE.

On a search of their luggage it was found that they had with them several advance-dated tickets and also incriminating letters from Mohammad Yasin and other accused. After an inquiry a charge-sheet was submitted against 27 persons, of whom 23 are now on trial and four are still absconding, for conspiracy and using forged tickets and cheating.

Eight witnesses who were examined recently, described the arrest and search of the two accused which led to the discovery of the gang that was arrested at Samastipur on May 3. Among these witnesses the booking clerk of Laheri Sarai stated that from the books it appeared that the two railway tickets found with the two accused had been issued on December 6.—A.P.

NO-TAX CAMPAIGN IN TIPPERA

Crop Of Convictions

CHANDPUR, Septr. 7.

Jnanendra Chandra Saha of Barkul, arrested by the Hajiganj Police, has been sentenced by the Sub-Divisional Officer of Chandpur to four months' rigorous imprisonment for distributing handbills in support of no-tax campaign at Hajiganj Bazar in Tippera.

Four more Congress volunteers, who were arrested yesterday for distributing similar handbills in the town, were also convicted by the same Magistrate, who sentenced them to four months' rigorous imprisonment each, and one to nine months.—A.P.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1932

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FLYING FAMILY LOST AT SEA ?

British Trawler's Dash For Rescue

NO TRACE OF MACHINE YET

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 11.

An S O S reporting a forced landing at sea, near the Greenland coast, was received in Angmagsalik from Professor Hutchinson's Flying Family, consisting of the Professor, his wife, two daughters aged eight and six, and a crew of four, who are attempting to fly from N w York to Edinburgh via Greenland and Iceland.

The party was flying from Julianchaab to Angmc·salik when it was forced down.

TRAVELER'S DASH FOR RESCUE

The British trawler, Lord Talbot, is proceeding at full speed to their rescue. The trawler maintained contact by wireless for over an hour after which there was no answer.

NO TRACE.

A later message from Angmagsalik says that Lord Talbot arrived in the evening at the position given by Professor Hutchinson, but that she found no trace of the machine.

FOUR HOURS' DASH

LATER

COPENHAGEN, September 12.

A message from Angmagsalik says that it was four hours after the receipt of the S.O.S. that the "Lord Talbot" reached the position of Mr. Hutchinson's machine at 65.28 north, 38.45 west. The machine was an amphibian and there was every hope that she would ride normal seas. The ordinary land undercarriage was detached at Nova Scotia and has been sent by steamer to Edinburgh for the later stages of the flight.
—Reuter.

INDIANS SIX UP

—:o:—

Hockey Victory Over All-Germany

MUNICH, Sept. 11.

The Indian Hockey team beat the German national team by six goals to nil after leading by four goals to nil at the interval. Dhyanchand scored three goals, Roop Singh two and Kullar Singh one.—Reuter.

DULEEP CAN'T GO TO AUSTRALIA

LONDON, Sept. 11.

It is officially stated at the home of the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar's at Staines that Duleepsinhji is unable to go to Australia. He is shortly going to Switzerland for reasons of health.—Reuter.

MADAN MOHAN BEATEN

LONDON, September 12.

At Eastborne in the South of England Championship, Lyttleton Rogers, the Irish Davis Cup player, beat Madan Mohan (India), 6|8, 6|3, 6|4.—Reuter.

Post Box Letters Destroyed

COCHIN, Sept. 9.

A number of letters, postcards and other articles posted yesterday in the letter-box attached to the Head Post Office in British Cochin were found to have been destroyed by a yellow substance presumably phosphorus or some other combustible matter. The box was cleared in the morning in time for the outward mail, when it was discovered that letters had been destroyed, some partly and several letters wholly. The police have taken the letters partly destroyed and are investigating into the matter.

During the week, some posters purporting to be from the Kerala Republican Army were also seen posted in various centres.—A.P.

LATINS TOLD NOT TO FIGHT

U. S. Appeal To Bolivia And Paraguay

LONDON, Sept. 11.

Simultaneously with the appeal which the President of the Council of League of Nations has addressed to Bolivia and Paraguay with a view to terminating hostilities, identical notes demanding immediate cessation of hostilities have been despatched to both countries by the United States and Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Peru.—Reuter.

"NO PEACE WHEN GAOLS ARE FULL"

—:o:—

"New Statesman" On Viceroy's Speech

"The New Statesman" (according to a Special cable to the 'Hindu") says the changed R. T. C. programme announced by the Viceroy is important. The altered method was probably inevitable since the Cabinet intends to introduce a Bill in the coming session.

Regarding Lord Willingdon's declaration that the Congress must openly acknowledge failure, the journal asks: "Would it not be far better for the Viceroy to be in a position to prove that Government's policy was succeeding? There can be no beginning of peace in India while the gaols are filled with spokesmen of Indian opinion."

100 KILLED AND INJURED

Bandits Loot Wrecked Train

CHANGCHUN, September 12.

A hundred persons are reported to have beel killed and injured in a train derailed by bandits on the Chinese Eastern Railway, forty miles south of Harbin, where six coaches crashed down the embankment.

The bandits descended and looted the wrecked train and carried off a number of passengers including five Japanese.—Reuter.

BANK MANAGER INJURED

SHANGHAI, Sept. 11.

Mr. Henson, general manager of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Harbin, was slightly injured while resisting an attempt at kidnapping him by five bandits. He was playing golf with a friend on the Harbin course, when he was attacked by the bandits and they were beaten off.—Reuter.

NO CONTACT WITH BANDITS

NEWCHUANG, Sept. 12.

Hopes of early release of Mr. Corkran and Mrs. Pawley from the hand of the kidnappers are shaken by an official announcement that no contact has been made with the bandits and it is not true that they have demanded a quarter million dollars as ransom. The captives must be suffering considerable hardships as they are dressed only in a light riding kit and the nights are now very cold.

His Majesty's sloop Sandwich has arrived.—Reuter.

MURDERED WHILE PRAYING

Nepali Sentenced To Be Hanged

RANGPUR, Septr. 8

Ram Chandra Thakur, a Nepali, was sentenced to death to-day by the First Additional Sessions Judge of Rangpur, on a charge of having murdered Keshab Thakur, another Nepali staying at Lalmonirhat.

According to the prosecution story, the accused, one night persuaded the deceased to accompany him to a lonely brick-field on the pretext of performing some 'puja' to propitiate his evil stars. As the deceased was lying prostrate in obeisance, the accused dealt a blow on the neck with a dagger, which almost severed his head. Subsequently, he buried the body in the brick-field. Budhu, an accomplice, was tendered pardon on turning an approver.

The jury, by a majority of 5 to 4 found the accused guilty, and the judge agreeing, passed the above sentence.—A.P.

KAIRA MOSLEMS APPROVE

Communal Award

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 12.

At a meeting of Mahomedans of Kaira District, held at Nadiad Mr. G. S. Kadri, M.L.C., presiding, a resolution was passed appreciating "the courage and wisdom of the Prime Minister in giving the Communal Award inspite of the difficulties of the task," and announcing their intention to work the forthcoming reforms in the interests of the country, although the full demands of the Muslims had not been conceeded.

The resolution also asked for more seats for Mussalmans in the provincial Council if Sind were separated.—A.P.

JUMNA BEHAVES WELL

Main Current Breaks Up

NEW DELHI, Sept. 11.

The level of the water in the Jumna is now steady and has ceased to rise since 4 p.m. to-day. It has touched nearly 673 feet over the Karachi sea level, or nearly two feet less than 1924 flood record.

It is expected that the water will now begin to fall during the night or at least remain at the present level without rising any further.

Water has broken from the main current before reaching the railway bridge, thus causing widespread floods in the low-lying areas in the direction of Shahdara. This accumulated water has to pass through the railway bridge, keeping the water level steady for some time. Water on the roadside on the way to Shahdara has risen and is nearly two feet and a half in height.

NO LOSS OF LIFE.

No loss of life is reported, but some buffaloes were seen coming towards the Shahdara side, having been washed away by a branch current. These, however, were able to swim to the bank or reach a highland in the middle of the flooded river.

Okhla, a place six miles from Delhi, from where the Eastern Jumna Canal has been cut from the river, records a level which is three feet less than the 1924 records. A vast sheet of water for miles around, almost resembling a sea is to be seen from Metcalf House, the old chamber of the Council of State.

There was no rain to-day and the sky is clear.—A.P.

Soviet Oil For France

BIG CONTRACT SIGNED

MOSCOW, September 11.

A group of French importers, headed by the "Petrofina Francaise", is understood to have signed a contract with Union Oil Export Company for the supply of 2,000,000 tons of oil products during the five-years ending August 31, 1939.—Reuter.

HEAVY CUT WANTED IN U. S. BUDGET

WASHINGTON, September 11.

President Hoover has requested the Budget Bureau to keep the estimates of expenditure for 1934 at least 500,000,000 dls. below the 1933 estimates.—Reuter.

GANDHI DAY AT BENARES

And The Sequel

BENARES, Sept. 11.

The Provincial Congress "Dictator," who was arrested on "Gandhi Day," (September 4) after he had led a procession and made a brief speech at Chowk, was awarded one year's rigorous imprisonment and also fined Rs. 150.

Police arrested eight Congress volunteers and seized copies of the local Congress bulletin entitled "Shankhnad," found in their possession. All the volunteers are reported to have been let off later

One local Congressman was arrested at Sarnath. Two Congressmen have been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.—A.P.

SWADESHI LEADS TO SWARAJ

Prakasam Rebukes Madras For Slackness

Everyone knows that the country is passing through a great political and economic crisis. No country can be fit for Swaraj if the people have not got patriotism enough to advocate and adopt Swadeshi. It is the duty of every Indian who can afford to wear hand-spun and hand-woven khaddar to purchase and wear Khaddar writes Mr. T. Prakasam in "Swarajya."

Under the present economic conditions and competition, those who cannot afford to go in for khaddar should pledge themselves to buy and wear Swadeshi cloth and also use Swadeshi goods. The self-conscious people who are determined to use Swadeshi cloth and Swadeshi goods can achieve the most effective success within the shortest possible time. It is only when such consciousness is lacking that progress will be very slow.

CHINESE EXAMPLE

In 1929, a dispute having arisen between China and Japan, the national Government of China called upon her nationals in foreign countries to adopt only Swadeshi. The Chinese people who were domiciled in Indo-China, Siam and Malaya states in an area of nearly 2,000 miles long carried on their Swadeshi propaganda most effectively without any newspaper or any other agitation. The message was carried by word of mouth from the Chinese rickshawallah and the lowest wage-earning coolie to the topmost man. Within a period of three months, the Swadeshi propaganda was so very effective that Japan was obliged to settle the dispute with China.

We in India have been so slow in the matter of our Swadeshi propaganda, even though the Swadeshi movement had been started so long back as 1907. If we are delayed to-day in the matter of establishing national freedom unhesitatingly, it is due very largely to our inability to cultivate love for Khaddar and Swadeshi and adopt the same fearlessly.

In the whole of India, Madras is marked out as one of the two or three backward centres, where people have not been able to take to Swadeshi and carry on Swadeshi propaganda effectively. I have no doubt that the present struggle will soon come to an end and each province will have to render an account of its own work. We shall all have to feel very sorry and hang down our head in shame if Madras should be at the bottom of the list in the matter of Khaddar and Swadeshi propaganda.

BUY INDIAN LEAGUE

In spite of the vigorous work that is being carried on by the Buy Indian League and other Swadeshi organisations, I am unable to see any progress in the city of Madras. There is plenty of genuine and fine Swadeshi stuff in the Madras Swadeshi Stores which I happened to visit the other day and also other Swadeshi shops. There is cloth to suit all tastes and all classes. Under the present Ordinance one Swadeshi is one of the few things that persons are at liberty to adopt and preach without making themselves liable for prosecution.

I, therefore, appeal to all to help the cause of the country by advocating Khaddar and pure Swadeshi.

PAPEN DENOUNCED AS PARTY TRAITOR

Centre Party & Nazis Mobilise

REICHSTAG TO BE DISSOLVED TO SAVE GOVT. FROM DEFEAT

BERLIN, September 12.

The political game of "Puli devil, pull baker", was continued during the week-end between the Nazis and the Centre Party on the one hand, in fear of the dissolution of the Reichstag and Herr von Papen and General von Schleicher on the other, who prefer to govern unhampered by party divisions.

Hope of a longer life for the moribund Reichstag was revived for a short moment as the Nazis and Centre Party appeared to have agreed that they should coalesce, providing Herr von Papen yielded the Chancellorship to General von Schleicher. The latter, however, scotched the idea in a statement that the formation of any other Cabinet but the present one would be disloyalty to President Hindenburg, which he would not countenance.

PARTY TRAITOR.

Both the Centre Party and the Nazis are seeking Herr von Papen's blood, the former regarding him as a party traitor, and the latter nursing their wounds on Herr Hitler's dignity in Herr von Papen's speechel.

The intended interview between President Hindenburg and the Nazi and Centre Party leaders appears now to have been postponed indefinitely and dissolution of the Reichstag before the Government's policy is debated will be the only means or saving the Government from the most ignominious defeat in German history.

Some hotheads are canvassing the fantastic suggestion for moving Parliament to Munich or Cologne, from where they would defy the President's Cabinet.
—Reuter.

Arms Equality Demand Takes A New Turn

BERLIN, Sept. 11.

The French reply to the German "aide memoire" has been presented to Baron von Neurath the German Foreign Minister, by the French Ambassador.

Official circles decline to comment, but it is emphasised that Germany's claims are "so well based that she can with a clear conscience and a calm determination" pursue the policy enunciated by Baron von Neurath. This is interpreted in political circles as an intimation that Germany will not attend the Disarmament Conference unless the French reply leaves the door open for a settlement of German claims before the conference reopens.

TROOPS FOR DACCA

British Infantry To Be Quartered

DACCA, September 9.

It has been decided by the authorities to quarter the British Infantry that will come to Dacca in the next cold weather at Amlapura, near the Dhakeshwari temple.

The Associated Press has been authoritatively informed that there was not the least truth in the rumour that the military will be quartered in different localities, in the city.—A.P.

ARMED ROBBERY IN DACCA

Police Recover Spare Magazine Of Pistol

DACCA, September 8.

In connection with yesterday's armed robbery near the Dacca Railway Station, the houses of the alleged culprits were searched yesterday afternoon. It is reported that in course of the search of the house of Bhupesh Chandra Banerji of Banagram, one of the alleged culprits, the police recovered a spare magazine, one of the pistol, which was reported to have been found with the culprits.

Bhupesh Chandra Banerji and Prosanta Sen Gupta are students of the ocal Jubilee School and Adhir Nag is a student of the local Pogose School. Bhupesh Chandra Banerji, who was hit on the head with a stone andn the constable, who was hit on the leg with a bullet, are making favourable progress at the Mitford Hospita. A Mahomedan Chaprashi of the Manipur Agricultural Farm, who chased the culprits and was shot on the ankle, is also lying in the hospital.—A.P.

Death Of Mr. K. R. Rao

TINNEVELLY, Sept. 9.

The death has occurred this morning of Mr. K. Raghunatha Rao, Zamindar of Pudoor at his residence in Tinnevelly at the age of 66. The deceased was an enlightened and cultured zamindar of South India.—A. P.

MARNE DAY

18th Anniversary Celebration

HERRIOT'S APPEAL FOR RECONCILIATION

PARIS, September 11.

To-day, on the occasion of the 18th anniversary of the Battle of Marne, the word "Remember" is the keynote of French feeling.

It inspired a speech by M. Herriot at the unveiling of the Varedoes War Memorial, commemorating the Marne, presented to France by Americans.

"Let honest and independent minds," said M. Herriot, "understand our uneasiness in face of certain dangerous manifestations. It is not a contradiction of our horror of appeal to arms. It merely translates our modest desire to live in peace, at home. It leaves us calm enough to address an appeal for reconciliation with those who fought us."

FRANCE, NOT WARLIKE.

Observing that France had been accused of being warlike, M. Herriot claimed that peace inspired all their actions. France was careful not to awaken, by imprudent demonstrations, those instincts of force, which could not be controlled once they were let loose.

M. Herriot expressed gratitude to the American statesmen for endeavouring to re-establish by reason that order which had been disturbed by violence. He said: "This is evident from the sense of generous proposal recently addressed by President Hoover to the Geneva Conference, a proposal, which France has received with the most sincere respect and upon which she is still meditating in order to associate herself in an effective manner with such remarkable initiative."

SYMBOL OF FRIENDSHIP.

Mr. Walter Edge, the American Ambassador, who was among the numerous celebrities present, declared that the monument was a symbol of the understanding and friendship binding France and the United States. Moreover, it was a reminder of the truth that the masses would invariably support a just cause.—Reuter.

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